B·S·A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XII NO. 248- BOMBAY MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office.—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via. Malabar.
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4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO.
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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
25th Oct.	CALEDONIA		7,822
1st Nov.	DONGOLA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
29th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA@		8,083
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MANELA	8,303
12th Dec 1925.	MARGHA	8,258
1st Jan.	BOYNE* ..	4,445
22rd ,,	NARINGA* ..	6,607
9th Feb	MOLVADA ..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,2 6
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MOLTASA ..	8,986
16th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965
30th ,,	MASULA* ..	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA.
1925.			
6th Jan.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA.
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER.
17th Mar.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	CATHAY.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer	Destination.
20th Oct. ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar 9 a. m.
22nd ,, ..	BARJORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
24th ,, ..	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via. Karachi.
25th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
29th ,, ..	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIA.

25th	Oct.	HYMETTUS	Melbourne & Sydney *via Colombo.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. BOX 122

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tokushima Maru.	K.Fukuda	5976	22nd Oct.	31st Oct.
*Tamba Maru.	J Fujisawa	594	28th ,,	11th Nov.
Morioka Maru.	S. Kameyama.	4469	17th Nov.	1st Dec.
Ceylon Maru.	T. Yamamoto.	4905	9th Nov.	13th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Tokunaga.	5303	3rd Dec	17th ,,
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami.	6995	16th ,,	30th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	600	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone —20279 Telegrams :—"YUSEN,"

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 37,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
SIR NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.,
N. M. MURRAY.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.
MANAGER:
S. A. H. SITWELL

BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Jubbulpore	
Agra	Jullundur	
Ahmedabad	Kasauli	
Ahmedabad City	Khandwa	
Ahmednagar	Kumbakonum	
Ajmer	Karachi	
Akola	Katni	
Akyab	Lahore	
Allahabad	Larkana	
Alleppey	Lucknow	
Ambala	Ludhiana	
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Lyallpur	
Amraoti	Madras (Mount Road)	
Amritsar	Madura	
Bangalore	Mandalay	
Bareilly	Mangalore	
Bassein	Masulipatam	
Bellary	Meerut	
Benares	Moulmein	
Berhampore	Mooltan	
Bezwada	Moradabad	
Bhopal	Murree	
Bombay (Byculla)	Mussoorie	
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarpur	
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muttra	
Broach	Myingyan	
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Mymensingh	
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nadiad	
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nandyal	
Calicut	Nagpore	
Cawnpore	Nainital	
Chittagong	Narayanganga	
Chandpore,	Nasik	
Coconada	Negapatam	
Cochin	Nellore	
Coimbatore	Nowshera	
Colombo	Ootacamund	
Cunjeeviram (Out Station)	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)	
Cuddalore	Patna	
Cuddapah	Peshawar	
Cuttack	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)	
Dacca	Poona	
Dehradun	Poona City	
Darjeeling	Quetta	
Delhi	Rajahmundry	
Dalhousie	Rajkot (Kathiawar)	
Dhanbad	Rangoon	
Dhulia	Rangpur	
Dibrugarh	Rawalpindi	
Erode	Saharanpur	
Ferozepore	Salem	
Farrukhabad	Sargodha	
Fyzabad	Secunderabad	
Gorakhpur	Serajgunge	
Godhra	Sholapur	
Gujranwala	Sialkot	
Guntur	Simla	
Gwalior	Srinagar	
Hathras	Sukkur	
Hubli	Surat	
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tellicherry	
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tinnevelly	
Indore	Trichinopoly	
Jaipur	Trivandrum	
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Uticorin	
Jalpaiguri	Ujjain	
Jamshedpur	Vellore	
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Viramgam	
	Vizianagram	
	Vizagapatam	
	Wadhwan	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
R. LINDSAY.
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24 ... 30,17,785
Reserve Fund 23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambala City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambala Cant.	Jhelum	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar Cantt.
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwala	Lyallpur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road. Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1229.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
For Agents.
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager
DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE IN LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.
The best terms for Policyholders.
The best terms for Agents.
WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab.
Apply for all particulars to Head Office Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS
WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Rs. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegrams GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 1218.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.
CALCUTTA.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION.—(as at 30-4-22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS :— Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS :— LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms.
MANAGEMENT :— DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:— LOWEST consistent with safety.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA,
Actg. Manager,
Bombay Branch.
94, Medows Street Fort, BOMBAY.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE—for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE—a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS—best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION—best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm, Ointment, etc., can also be had,
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars, write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY 4.

AMRUTANJAN
Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles
Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAIN.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

A DILEMMA
you may not have directly bought our "Atank-Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefits. This would seem to you
A DILEMMA
But
It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.
"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases
32 pills cost a Rupee.
Bombay Office.
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

CURE YOUR EYE
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

138125

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" ' to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Apply personally to Messrs. LALA AND CO., Solicitors, above Eastern Bank.
A R215

OUTSTANDINGS, BILLS and HOUSE RENT COLLECTED early and satisfactorily. Best References—Terms moderate. Please apply Box No. 543 Advt. Dept. Bombay Chronicle.
A 217

WANTED.—An experienced SALESMAN for Iron and Steel and Bazaar Hardware, good salary and Commission to the right man. Apply stating past experience and lowest salary expected and with copies of testimonials to Box No. 540, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20932

WANTED—Educated (either graduate or under) smart and accomplished LADY as TUTOR and COMPANION for two Princesses aged about 5 and 10 in a Native State in Gujarat. Knowledge of Sanskrit or Gujarati or Hindi is essential. Applications are invited sharply with testimonials and photo if available, stating age, qualification, salary required and terms, if any, to propose informing games and other arts known. Nature should be jovial with a liking for teaching children. Apply Box No. 536 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 20925

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Small and large ROOMS, suitable for Motor Cars, small and big WORKSHOPS, GODOWNS, etc., well ventilated and accommodating. Apply VATCHA BROS., Gaiwadi, Girgaum Rd.
C 208

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

OLIVER NO. 9.—OLIVER TYPEWRITING MACHINE No. 9, Brand New. Packed in the Manufacturer's original Cases. To be sold for Rs. 215 only. Write, I. V. VYAS, 97-B, Sankli St., Byculla, Bombay, 8. Telephone 41117.
G 209

PROPERTIES WANTED.

WANTED—GINNING and PRESSING FACTORY in working order. Apply Box No. 545, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G 226

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1888.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Special Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD.

—JUST LANDED—

A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF

CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES

TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay

BEST Donegal Tweeds of Soft Natural Wool. Rs. 12 per suit length; Rs. 9 per Coat length; Real Kashmir Embroidered Silk Blouse-piece Rs. 11-4; Silk Embroidered Leather Vanity Bag Rs. 2-8; Hand-picked Fresh Saffron Rs. 2-12 per tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, KASHMIR.
T R107

FINANCIAL.

PROPERTIES WANTED—Wanting to give Forty to Fifty Thousand Rupees on the first mortgage of a sound building at good interest. Write to Box No. 538, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R206

REQUIRED—CAPITALIST to open X'Ray Department in Kathiawar. Please write Dr. ADALJA L.C.P.S. and Radiologist Jetpur (KATHIAWAR).
R 227

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE MOTOR AND ALLIED PRODUCTS CO., LTD.
(In Vol. Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to Section 216 (2) of the Indian Companies Act 1913, a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at our Office 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 24th of October, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Liquidators Statement with respect to the proceedings in and the position of the Liquidation for the year ending 17th August 1924.

S. B. BILLIMORIA AND CO.,
Liquidators.
Dated this 16th day of Oct. 1924.
20968

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913,
AND
IN THE MATTER OF MESSRS. GEO. GAHAGAN & COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation)

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 19th day of November, 1924, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims if any, to the undersigned, the Liquidators of the said Company, at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidators are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit or any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1924
S. B. BILLIMORIA,
For Self and Co-Liquidator.
20967

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

FANCY FAIR AT INDORE.

A FANCY FAIR, on a grander scale than last year, is to be held in the Compound of the Maharani Sarai at Indore, from the 11th November, 1924 to 18th November, 1924, (both inclusive), in connection with the Birthday Celebrations of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar. All dealers in jewellery, cloth, utensils and all other fancy goods, are hereby informed to bring down to Indore, their goods for sale in the Fair.

Merchants desirous of bringing their merchandise should send in a written intimation, a week prior to the 11th November, 1924, stating the commodities they intend to exhibit for sale.

They should reach Indore at least four days previous to the opening of the Fair and take possession of Stalls.

As Horse and Pony show is to be a prominent feature of the Fair, all dealers in horseflesh are specially requested to bring down horses of good breed to the Fair.

For the security of the Merchants and their property, special excellent police arrangements will be made at the Fair.

All communications in this connection should be made to the 'Inspector-General, Indore State Police.'

It is hoped Merchants desirous of profiting by this Fair would not lose this opportunity of exhibiting their goods for sale at the Fair. The last year's Fair proved to be a very successful affair.

GULAM MOHAMMAD,
Inspector-General,
Indore State Police.
Indore the 16th October, 1924.
20970

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LIMITED.
AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following shares of the above Company have been FORFEITED pursuant to the resolution of 28th June, 1924, of the Board of the Directors and due notice of the same has been posted to the respective Shareholders. The Shareholders however, remain liable to the Company for all calls unpaid.
12701/12750, 4765/4754, 54719/54768, 16276/16325, 79441/79470, 9061/9160, 57359/57403, 42045/42069, 66270/66478, 50629/50878, 4311/4360, 23136/23160, 10816/10915, 25141/25155, 23818/23830, 27944/27930, 72781/73030, 40300/40314, 40525/40544, 40320/40324, 52615/52623, 78929/78938, 87442/87491, 53784/53788.

For Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd.
TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS
Managing Director.
Bombay, 4th August, 1924.
20966

LOSS OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that five Bombay Port Trust Debentures as detailed below, originally standing in the names of Dharamsi J. Thacker and Bachoobai Dharamsi J. Thacker or either of them and now standing in the names or Dharamsi Dadachanji and Co., by whom they have not been endorsed, have been recently STOLEN, LOST or DESTROYED. Payment of the said Debentures and interest thereon has been stopped, and duplicate of the said Debentures will be issued to the proprietors upon the expiration of three years from the date hereof. The interest accruing due on the said Debentures will also be paid to the proprietors thereof. Any person having any claim to the said Debentures or to the interest due thereon of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the said Port. Trustees at their office in Bombay. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of three years will be considered waived and of no effect.

Dated the Twenty-fourth day of Sept. 1924.

(Sd.) DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO.,
Proprietors of the Lost Debentures,
Solicitors, High Court,
3, Medows Street,

Countersigned.
Ag: Chief Accountant Bombay Port Trust.

Particulars of Bond mentioned above:—No. 5981-5985, Year of Loan 1913, Value Rs. 5,000.
20964

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHEAP TICKETS FOR DIVALI HOLIDAYS.

DURING the ensuing Divali Holidays, the 1st and 2nd class tickets at a fare and half for the double journey will be issued between Victoria Terminus, Byculla and Dadar on the one hand and Nasik Road, Devlali, Khandala, Lonavla, Poona, Neral and Matheran on the other from FRIDAY the 24th October, 1924, to WEDNESDAY, the 29th October, 1924 and will be available for completion of the return journey up to noon on MONDAY, the 3rd November, 1924.

Particulars may be obtained from the undersigned or the stations concerned.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 17th October, 1924. 20962

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. "DARA" from Mauritius are hereby notified that the steamer is expected to arrive on or about the 27th instant and will discharge her cargo in the Dock.

2. Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for delivery order and to take delivery immediately after the cargo is landed.

3. The Company's Surveyor Mr. Robert Carruthers, Marine Surveyor, will attend every morning between 8 and 9 a.m. to survey torn and damaged bags.

4. No survey will be held after seven days after landing of the last bag.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Managing Agents,
The Bombay & Persia S. N. Co. Ltd.
16, Bank Street, Bombay.
17-10-24. 20958

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

THE OFFICE of PUCCA PRODUCTS SYNDICATE, LTD., has been REMOVED to SUDAMA HOUSE, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.
225

NOTICE.

B. B. AND C. I. RY., CO.

WANTED—A qualified ENGINE DRIVER to take charge of the Railway Companie's Steam Launch at Broach. Only those who are certificated under the Inland Steam Vessels Act 1917 need apply. Applicants should state salary required, and send copies of testimonials to the Undersigned.

H. F. DORAN,
Executive Engineer,
Baroda Division.
20965

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF AHMEDABAD.

CIVIL MISC. APPLICATION NO. 134 OF 1924.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE VIRAMGAM SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ON an application being made in the above matter requesting the Court to make alterations in para 4 of the Public Notice published under the signature of the undersigned in the issue of the 14th instant of this paper the Court has directed the undersigned to substitute and publish the following para 4 in place of para 4 of the above referred to Public Notice:—

4. (a) Those who have submitted their schemes are required to deposit into the District Court Ahmedabad on 4-11-1924 A SUM OF Rs. 25,000 (TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND) IN CASH AS A GUARANTEE FOR CARRYING OUT AND ABIDING BY THE SCHEME SUBMITTED BY THEM in case their scheme with any subsequent modifications that may be found necessary, is sanctioned by the Court WITH A CLEAR UNDERSTANDING THAT ON THEIR FAILURE TO CARRY OUT THE SCHEME SO SANCTIONED BY THE COURT, THE SAID SUM OF RS. 25,000, (RS. TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND) SHALL BECOME OF THE OWNERSHIP OF THE COMPANY AS LIQUIDATED DAMAGES.

(b) Those who have submitted their schemes are also required to furnish the undersigned on 4-11-1924 with a copy of the receipt obtained from the District Court in respect of the sum of Rs. 25,000 deposited in compliance with the condition mentioned in clause (a) above.

(c) The schemes of those who fail to deposit the sum of Rs. 25,000 (Rs. twenty-five thousand) as mentioned in clause (a) will not be considered by the undersigned and placed before the meetings of creditors and shareholders to be convened hereafter under the directions of the Court.

(d) Those who have submitted their schemes and deposited the sum of Rs. 25,000 (Rs. twenty-five thousand as mentioned in clause (a), shall be at liberty to make such modifications as may be necessary at the meetings of creditors and shareholders and till their schemes are sanctioned by the Court.

GIRDHARLAL UTTAMRAM PAREKH,
Officer appointed by the District Court for inviting Schemes.
Dated 17-10-1924.
Panchbhaini Pole,
Building No. 1933, Ahmedabad.
20971

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, under Section 188 of the Municipal Act, every person who, in any quarter for which a tax on vehicles and animals is leviable, becomes possessed of any vehicle or animal in respect of which he will be liable to the payment of the said tax, shall, if in the immediately preceding quarter he was not liable to the payment of any such tax, give notice in writing to the Commissioner, WITHIN FIFTEEN DAYS after he has become possessed of such vehicle or animal, of the fact of his having become possessed thereof, and that under Section 471 of the same Act, any person, who fails to give the required notice is liable to prosecution and to a penalty which may extend to fifty Rupees.

This regulation which is not generally known is now published for information, with a warning that any person who, in future, becomes possessed of any vehicle (including motor vehicles) or animal subject to the tax leviable thereon, and fails to give the required notice, either to the undersigned or to the Assessor and Collector, Bombay Municipality within the prescribed time, will be prosecuted.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 20th October, 1924. 20961

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

TELEPHONES: SECONDHAND

A large number of secondhand Ericson Magneto Telephones for disposal; tested and equal to new. Rs. 40 each. Apply:—BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD., Telephone Buildings, Bombay.
20959

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1655 OF 1923.

Bai AMINABOO, widow of Safakat-hussein Guamhussein. ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
(1) ABBASBHAI SHAIKH GULAM-HUSSEIN and (2) ALLIBHAI SHAIKH GULAMHUSEIN ..... Defendants

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the Consent Decree made in the above suit on the 17th day of October, 1924, our client Mr. ALLIBHAI SHAIKH GULAM-HUSSEIN has become entitled to the undermentioned properties and that the abovenamed Bai AMINABOO, widow of Safakathussein Guamhussein and Mr. ALLIBHAI SHAIKH GULAM-HUSSEIN have agreed to convey all their respective right, title, interest or claim therein and thereto to our said client free from all claims, charges and incumbrances.

Any person having any claim in or to the said properties or any of them or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at 14-B, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay, within a week from the date hereof, otherwise the terms of the said Consent Decree would be carried out and the documents executed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on Bapty Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the registration district and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seventy-nine square yards and two-fifths of another square yard or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the North by a piece of land herein secondly described in this Schedule, on or towards the South by Bapty Road, on or towards the East by the property of Bhansali Jeewa Nathoo and on or towards the West by the property of Purdeshi Hanooman and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 47, New No. 1605, Old Survey No. 4610 and New Survey No. 2/5764 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward E No. 754 and Street Nos. 85-91.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on Bapty Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration district and Sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fourteen square yards and five-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the North by a Sweepers' passage, on or towards the South by the said leasehold premises herein first described in this schedule, on or towards the East by the property of Bhansali Jeewa Nathoo and on or towards the West by the property of Perdeshi Ramprasad and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2355-2356, New No. 10/59, Old Survey Nos. 2280-2282 and New Survey No. 1/5764 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward E Nos. 755-756 and Street Nos. 1-2.

THIRDLY—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in Khursetji Suklaji Street, within the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and fourteen square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the North by the 8 Camatipura Street, on or towards the South by the 7 Camatipura Sreet, on or towards the East by the property of Rajmma Sayaboo and on or towards the West by the Khursetji Sukhlaji Street and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 35, New No. 16089, Old Survey Nos. 1 to 3/367 and New Survey No. 6295 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 55 and now under Ward E Ward No. 863 and Street Nos. 67-77.

FOURTHLY—All that piece or parcel of land with a building of two stories standing thereon and a cellar underneath situate at Rhort Lane in Amraoti in the Registration District of Amraoti and bounded, on or towards the East by the shop of Mansookhdas, on or towards the South by the shop of Banichand Luxmanrai, on or towards the West by the shop of Heptoolabhai Duwoodbhai and on or towards the North by a Government Road and admeasuring from East to West nineteen baths or thereabouts and from North to South ten baths or thereabouts and situate in Ward South Nos. 85-86.

FIFTHLY—All that piece or parcel of land with a two storied house standing thereon and a cellar underneath, situate at Bohri Lane in Amraoti in the Registration district of Amraoti and bounded, on or towards the East by the shop of Shanker Appavani, on or towards the South by a public gully on or towards the West partly by a public road and partly by the shop of Abdulali Tyabbhai and on or towards the North partly by a public road and partly by the shop of Esmail Adamji and situate in Ward South No. 374.

Dated this 18th day of October, 1924.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Allibhai Shaikh Gulambussein.
20963

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1324 of 1922.

TAHIRA MOHSIN TYABJI ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
EBRAHIMKHAN KARIMKHAN. Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 10th day of January, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 17th day of November, 1924, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground together with the messuage hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situated at Matheran in the District of Kolaba in the Registration Sub-district of Karjat, containing by admeasurement three Acres and nineteen Gunthas be the same a little more or less and described and particularly denoted as No. 102 in a certain map or plan deposited with the Collector of Kolaba and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Kahragat Road, on or towards the West by Matheran Road, on or towards the South by the property of Ratanbai Kapadia and on or towards the North by the property of Mancherji Banaji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 11th day of April, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
20927

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 387 of 1923.

RAMDAS RANCHODDAS ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE OF BOMBAY and others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of June, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1924, at the hour of half past four O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those four pieces or parcels of leasehold land together with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Powalla Road and Grant Road, without the Fort in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, forming part of a large piece of land, which whole piece of land was formerly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 161-161, 422, 422, 443, 479, 489, and 501, New Nos. 13648, 13669, 13927, 13928, 13953, 13994, 14015 and 15093 Old Survey Nos. 179, 179, and 180 and New Survey Nos. 1/7371 and 1/7384 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward Nos. 2061(1), 2062 (2) and 2062 (1A) and Street Nos. 1, 1a, and 29 and bearing Cadastral Survey Nos. 1153-54, 55 of Girgaum Division and is bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the north and west by the property belonging to the estate of the late Gopaldas Madhavdas, on or towards the south by the property of Hormusji Merwanji Karrana, on or towards the East by Powalla Road and which said piece of land admeasures 1,263 square yards or thereabouts and which is held under a Lease dated the 20th day of December, 1917, made between Rustom Sorabji Powalla and another of the one part and Abdul Kadar Ibrahim Gunjawalla and another of the other part for a term of 999 years at a monthly rent of Rs. 199-4-10 and which property is known as the Simplex Building.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1924.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
20747

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3281 of 1924.

HIRJI KAYA, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Lower Parel, outside the Fort, a Money lender ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
MARUTI GENUBA PANCHAR, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Lower Parel, outside the Fort, a Contractor ..... Defendant.

THE PLAINTIFF has filed a suit against you in this Court on the 15th day of September, 1924, for a sum of Rs. 4,585-9-6 as interest thereon at one per cent per month from the 2nd day of June, 1924, till judgment, costs of this suit and further interest at 6 per cent per annum on judgment till payment and you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 11th day of November 1924 either in person or by Advocate and in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, this 20th day of September, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.
R. B. PATEL,

The 20th day of September, 1924.
Messrs. CHITNIS KANGA AND MAZAGONWALLA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys
20960

NOTICE

THE BROACH WHITTLE LAL GINNING FACTORY.
AND
THE PALEJ LAL GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORY.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for a contract of working the above factories, which are situated at Broach and Palej respectively for the ensuing Cotton Season.

Offers may be given for both the factories jointly or separately before the 5th of November, 1924.

For particulars and terms of the Contract please apply to the undersigned at 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to Messrs. Chhaganlal Pitamberdas at Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Attorneys for Messrs. Chhaganlal Pitamberdas, Mortgagees-in-possession.
Bombay, 16th Oct. 1924.
20942

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 13, Hammum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF PHARMACEUTICAL MACHINERY: BANDAGE PRESS: SET BANDAGE DIES: SPIRIT RECOVERY APPARATUS: STEAM DRYING CHAMBER: LARGE STEAM DISINFECTOR: WOODEN CUPBOARDS: TABLES: CHAIRS ETC., ETC.,

Under instructions from the Officer in charge Government Medical Store Depot, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 24th October 1924 at 2-30 p.m. at the Medical Store Depot, Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club the above mentioned goods.

MENESSE & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT SYDENHAM ROAD, BHENDY BAZAR AND AT PRINCESS ST.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on the days and time mentioned below, sell by Public Auction on the premises the right of occupying the plots per a term of 999 years.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th November, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the plots at Bhendy Bazar.

LOT NO. 1—A very valuable building site known as Plot No. 2 Sydenham Road, Estate having a frontage of about 60 ft. to Bhendy Bazar and containing 355 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 2—An excellent building site known as Plot No. 3 frontage 60 feet—377 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 3—A similar plot known as Plot No. 4 frontage 60 feet, area 400 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 4.—A similar plot known as Plot No. 5, frontage 60 feet, area 420 sq. yards.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th November, 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the plot at Kolbhatwadi:

LOT NO. 1—A very valuable building plot known as Plot No. 4 Kolbhatwadi Estate abuts on Princess Street, frontage 60 feet area 467 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 2.—An excellent building site known as Plot No. 5, abutting on Princess Street, frontage 60 feet, area 567 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 3.—A similar plot, known as Plot No. 7, frontage 60 feet, Princess Street, area 567 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 4—A very valuable corner plot in unique building site known as Plot No. 8, at the junction of Girgaum Road and Princess Street, frontage on Girgaum Road, 85 feet, on Princess Street, 67 feet, area 612 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 5.—An excellent building site, known as Plot No. 17, abuts on 40 feet, new road, frontage 69 feet, area 423 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 6.—A similar building site known as Plot No. 18, frontage 60 feet, area 318 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 7.—A similar plot known as Plot No. 19, frontage 60 feet, area 318 sq. yards.

For further particulars, plan of the plots, conditions of sale, etc., apply to the Board's Estate Agent or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sydenham College premises, opposite the Bori Bunder station and next to the School of Arts, a fairly valuable and handsome furniture made of Lazeras, Devji Canji & Roberts consisting of rich glassware, porcelainware, platedware, dining dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large and small mirror back sideboards, rich carpets, curtains, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich mirror back cabinets, fancy ornaments, parian and marble figures, brass and majolica flower pots, one American Church organ, phonograph with records, electric fans and lights, iron safe on stand, corner cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrah dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, hat stands, large and small writing tables, silver cabinets, book cases, wall and table clocks, reclining chairs, easy chairs, cane furniture, ice box, consils, etc., etc.

The property of M. L. Tannan, Esqr., Principal, Sydenham College of Commerce, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

FURNITURE SALE AT BANDRA.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by public auction at Bandra (Hill next to the Khoja sanatorium, valuable household furniture rich glass and crockery ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, Cabinet cupboards, Cabinet almyrahs, cabinet sofas, corner Cabinets side boards, carpets, writing tables, book cases, silver cabinets, single and double bedsteads, fancy mirror and panel door almyrahs dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, sewing machine, phonograph with records, fancy figures, hat stands, meat safes, easy chairs, Chesterfields suite of sofas and chairs, filters, reclining chairs, verandah furniture aluminum utensils etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

FURNITURE SALE AT WALKESHWAR ROAD.

Under instructions from the Offices of Messrs. Yokonaha Kiitto Kaisha Ltd. Messrs BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 29th October, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at "Kiitto" Lodge Walkeshwar Road next to Kurwa and Jiji's Bungalow very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, very rich glass crockery and plated ware, large sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large and small mirror back side board and dumb waiters, fancy teapoys, Asian, English and Brushals, carpets rich curtains, teapoys, Drawing room Chesterfield chairs and easy chairs, silk lined suite of chairs and chairs, electric lamps and fans, wall and table clocks, fancy cabinets and corner stands, parian and marble figures, Meniers flower pots sweet tone iron frame fancy piano by Willkilmann, pianola with 3/4 size slate billiard table with and cues etc., Goderej and Milners safe on stands one musical box, cutlery cabinet, bicycle, baba-gari, small and large writing tables, book stands glass door book cases, silver cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers reclining sofas, hatstands, Singapore cane furniture Gymkhana cane chairs, ice box, meter, aluminium utensils etc., etc.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BUNDLES GALVD. BARBED WIRE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 21st instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms by order of Messrs Muzumdar & Co. and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Messrs. India Import & Export Co., the following:—

Ex-S.S. "Birkenfels."

200 Bundles each 56 lbs. galvd-Barbed Wire 12G.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

WORLD'S GREAT PREDICTOR.

Gained world wide fame in ASTROLOGY. Simply send your time and date of birth or writing letter. Special five years' life reading with character, Map of Heavens, Longevity, Finance, business prospects, family, etc. 4/8/-. One year's with the above details Rs. 2. Whole life Rs. 10. Answers for any three questions with miraculous accuracy Rs. 1/4/0. Satisfaction guaranteed. Trial will convince. S. S. REUBEN, Karachi writes:—Your predictions are admirable. You really deserve the title ASTROLOGER OF ASTROLOGERS. Apply to:—THE BHARATA ASTROLOGICAL ASHRAM, Kasimkota, Vizag Dt. S. India. M 218

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24972.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4 AND 430 P.M. (S.T.) RESPECTIVELY.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS WISHING TO ERECT BUILDINGS AT REAY ROAD, MAZAGON AND FACTORIES ETC., AT THE JUNCTION OF DOCKYARD ROAD AND EXTENTION DOCKYARD ROAD AND GUN POWDER ROAD.

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT PIECES OF VALUABLE LAND SITUATE AT REAY ROAD AND AT THE JUNCTION OF DOCKYARD ROAD AND EXTENTION DOCKYARD ROAD AND GUN POWDER ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from the Owner, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Properties (vacant Pieces of Land), TO-DAY MONDAY, the 20th October, 1924, at 4 p.m. and 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises respectively.

SCHEDULES.

SALE TO-DAY MONDAY, THE 20TH OCTOBER, 1924, AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or grounds with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Reay Road and De Lima Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 840 square yards or thereabouts being a part of the plot registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 19 and 19 New Nos. 16245 and 16246 Collector's Old Survey No. 565 and New Survey No. 1, 2, 3/3567 and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 5138, 5139-40 and 5141 and Street No. 72, 74 (1) (2) and 76 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the said De Lima Street on or towards the West by the said Reay Road on or towards the North by the property of Bhagwandas Gordhandas and on or towards the South by the property of Dwarkadas Gordhandas.

SALE TO-DAY MONDAY, THE 20TH OCTOBER, 1924, AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of open land or ground lying and being at the junction of Dockyard Road and Extention Dockyard Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1090 square yards or thereabouts being a part of the plot registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 19 and 19. New Nos. 16245 and 16246, Collector's Old Survey No. 565 and New Survey No. 1-2-3/3567 and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 5671 and Street Nos. 1 and 2 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Bhagwandas Gordhandas on or towards the West and South by the property of Dwarkadas Gordhandas and on or towards the North by the said Dockyard Road and Extention Dockyard Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

Auction Sale of 25 tons eq. to 252 bags of Java White Sugar.

Under instructions from Messrs. HILLEL BROS. and on account and at the risks of Mr. Jayantilal Babuldas Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by Public Auction to-day MONDAY the 20th inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the shop of Mr. E. M. Joseph at Kaji Sayad Street, Khand Bazar, the following:—

25 Tons eq. to 252 Bags of Java White Sugar marked Bekhor, per S. S. "Navab."

N. B.:—Intending purchasers are requested to inspect the above goods lying at Shed No. 6 Victoria and Princess Docks, before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 CASES OF BLACK AND WHITE COTTON TAPE.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. S. Mahomed Sidick Mahomed Attick of 222, Nagdevi Street, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY the 22nd October, 1924 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their room No. 122 Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

10 Cases of Black and White Cotton Tape Art No. 661 1/2.

N.B.:—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

This week's programme

MAHARASTRA FILM Co.'s FILM

KALYAN KHAJANA

Time and Rates as Usual

NEXT SATURDAY

Majestic Film's Historical Film

SHAH JAHAN.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
To-Night at 6, 8, & 10.

RUTH ROLAND
IN
RUTH OF THE RANGE

The Great Pathe Serial in 15 thrilling Episodes. Each Episode is complete in itself—Each Episode is a nerve-tingling feast of excitement, packed with sensation, Breathless pursuits and hair-breath escapes—Thrill succeeds thrill with amazing rapidity.

To-Night To-Night

EPISODES 1 & 2

THE LAST SHOT

AND

THE SEETHING PIT

DON'T MISS THIS TREMENDOUS PICTURE—EVERY FOOT OF FILM WILL GRIP YOU. ALSO PATHE GAZETTE AND A PLEASANT JOURNEY.

('Our GANG' Comedy).

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1 As. 8 and As. 4 Including Tax.

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a. m. and 1 p. m. and 5 p. m. and 11 p. m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-Night at 9-30 p. m.
MADELINE ROSSITER COMPANY
"FLARE No. 3"

CINEMA TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.
"MARY FIND THE GOLD"
With BETTY BALFOUR.

EMPIRE THEATRE

To-Day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"A CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT"
With EMMETT J. FLYNN.

EMPRESS THEATRE

To-Day at 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.
"THE WAGES OF SIN"
With LUCY DORAINE.

The Management - CINE

MADELEINE

Presents

Victor Hugo Helperin's

"TEA WITH A KICK"

Served by A 27 STAR CAST

10 Prize Winning Beauties.

100 Holywood Heartbreakers.

The most daringly different Picture ever made.

The Most Beautiful Girls this side of India.

The most Dazzling Gowns.

The most brilliant Dance Novelties ever seen.

Come in and get your

"TEA WITH A KICK"

at The Bombay's New Palatial Picture House

CINÉ

MADELEINE

TRAM TERMINUS—GRANT ROAD.

Three shows daily commencing 6-30. 8-15, and 10. Popular Prices.

WEST-END
CINEMA
To-night and this week—a Universal Attraction
DRAMA IN 5 REELS—4742 FEET—
"STOLEN SECRETS"
Featuring the handsome popular star
HERBERT RAWLINSON
HERBERT RAWLINSON

in "Stolen Secrets" the best Crook Drama ever screened. The Programme includes the International News and a Roaring Comedy:

To-Night—5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END
CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

Rainfall has increased in the Peninsula and Burma and has decreased in Northeast India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and Mysore and local in Upper Burma. Bombay Deccan, Malabar and Southeast Madras.

Chief amounts are:

Mergui three inches, Tavoy Rangoon and Diamond Island one and a half, Moulmein Toungoo, Mandalay and Lashio one, Monywa one and a half, Poona one, Belgaum and Mercara one and a half.

Forecast. No large change.

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

There has been an increase of rainfall in Deccan and Central Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Central Provinces West and Mysore and local in Lower Burma, Central India West and Bombay and Madras Deccan.

A few falls have occurred in South Bengal and in Southeast Madras.

The Chief amounts are:—Rangoon one and a half inches, Yamethin three, Shillong one and a half, Cox's Bazar and Noakhali two, Khandwa and Ahmednagar one, Sholapur one and a half and Aurangabad and Akola three quarters.

Forecast.—Decrease in Central Provinces.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, October 17.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a. m 2 p m 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.887 inches		
Temperature of Air	.. ..	81.2 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	76.3 "
Dew Point	.. ..	74.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	79% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	2.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	..	86.8 "
Minimum	..	77.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NNE, NNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. .. ..	169 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Oct.					Oct.				
Sat.	18	22	0	26	3	18	15	56	17	10
		10	22	27	7		4	5	17	9
Sun.	19	2	38	26	0	19	8	39	20	7
		14	8	24	5		20	32	18	4
M.	20	3	19	25	4	20	9	39	21	2
		14	58	23	8		21	12	19	2
Tu.	21	4	16	24	10	21	11	28	21	5
		16	7	23	2		22	30	19	10
W.	22	5	33	24	8	22	13	6	20	11
		17	51	23	2		..	..	..	
Th.	23	7	1	25	0	23	0	20	20	0
		19	27	23	11		14	1	20	0
F.	24	8	2	25	8	24	1	39	19	6
		20	35	25	1		14	44	18	11

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Oct. 20 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 34m. Sunset 6h. 14m.
Oct. 21 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 34m. Sunset 6h. 13m.
Oct 22 (Wed) Sunrise 6h 35m; Sunset 6h 12m
Oct 23 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 35m., Sunset 6h 12m.
Oct 24 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 36m., Sunset 6h 11m
Oct. 25 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 36m. Sunset 6h 10m
Oct. 26 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 36m. Sunset 6h. 10m

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 18th October, 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity is generally in excess. Temperature was almost normal except at Delhi, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is locally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was almost normal in the province; the minimum was lower than usual at Jhansi only.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the central parts of Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Moisture in the air is generally in excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in south Rajputana and the minimum at Mount Abu only.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is locally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the whole of the division; the minimum was very nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the east of the province and moderately to heavily clouded over the west. Humidity is in excess in the latter area. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Khandwa and Amraoti; the minimum was generally above normal in the west of the province.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and at Ratnagiri moisture in the air is in excess. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 86 deg. .8 (2 deg. below normal) and the minimum 77 deg. .4 (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegoan has had 0.42in. of rain Poona 0.02in, and Belgaum 1.33in. Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Hyderabad and locally in excess elsewhere. Temperature was very nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Rain associated with thunderstorms, has fallen locally in the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and Malabar. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 0.18in., Calicut 0.37in. and Bangalore 0.22in.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend into the Central Provinces.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 17th October, 1924, issued from Simla:—

There has been an extension of rainfall in Burma and a decrease in north-east India. Scattered thunderstorms have occurred in the south of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal and Mysore with a few falls in Assam and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts were:—Maymyo two inches; Noakhali four; Tinnevelly three.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 18TH OF OCT. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan	..	9.15	5.04	+4.11
Rawalpindi	..	23.86	22.86	+1.00
Lahore	..	14.38	15.03	—0.65
Hissar	..	10.27	11.59	—1.32
Ambala	..	32.71	23.84	+8.87
Delhi	..	30.02	22.95	+7.07
United Provinces—				
Agra	..	28.02	24.25	+3.77
Mainpuri	..	33.09	23.83	+9.26
Jhansi	..	38.99	33.71	+5.28
Cawnpore	..	44.82	33.05	+1177
Allahabad	..	38.03	35.65	+2.38
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	..	2.30	..
Karachi	..	2.25	5.90	—3.65
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	..	32.43	18.51	+1392
Jaipur	..	46.02	21.87	+2415
Kotah	..	48.66	26.10	+2256
Mount Abu	..	65.83	58.13	+7.70
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	7.20	13.55	—6.35
Dwarka	..	3.81	12.68	—8.87
Veraval	..	15.42	17.61	—2.19
Rajkot	..	23.81	25.08	—1.27
Bhavnagar Para	..	16.74	20.00	—3.26
Gujarat—				
Surat	..	43.76	39.38	+4.38
Ahmedabad	..	24.21	27.64	—3.37
Deesa	..	29.90	23.54	+6.36
Central India West—				
Neemuch	..	35.11	27.44	+7.67
Indore	0.03	36.90	30.80	+6.10
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	..	56.48	50.56	+5.92
Saugor	..	38.86	41.80	—2.95
Hoshangabad	0.03	40.06	45.74	—5.68
Khandwa	..	37.02	27.30	+9.72
Akola	..	33.34	27.98	+5.36
Amraoti	..	27.55	29.33	—1.78
Nagpur	..	35.89	43.81	—7.92
Chanda	..	39.58	47.00	—7.42
Raipur	..	34.06	45.75	—11.69
Konkan—				
Bombay	..	51.81	68.20	—16.39
Ratnagiri	..	99.12	96.14	+2.98
Mormugao	..	87.87	87.98	+0.11
Karwar	..	115.71	112.11	+3.60
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	0.42	22.02	19.58	+2.44
Ahmednagar	0.02	19.06	18.70	+0.36
Poona	0.12	22.50	22.53	—0.03
Sholapur	..	21.01	24.07	—2.46
Bijapur	0.02	12.57	16.44	—3.87
Belgaum	1.33	45.74	41.96	+3.78
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	0.04	19.92	23.97	—4.05
Nizamabad (Indur.)	..	30.84	36.25	—5.41
Hyderabad	..	26.64	26.40	+0.24
Malabar—				
Mangalore	0.18	134.34	111.40	+2294
Calicut	0.37	136.96	94.10	+4286
Cochin	..	132.01	80.66	+5135
Ceylon—				
Colombo	...	41.50	27.53	+1397
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	..	28.72	28.28	+0.44
Bellary	..	18.84	13.70	+2.14
Cuddapah	..	18.41	22.01	—3.60
Madras	..	23.69	20.75	+2.94
Bangalore	0.22	22.09	23.74	—1.65
Coimbatore	..	23.99	9.32	+1467
Trichinopoly	..	13.11	15.99	—2.88
Negapatam	..	8.43	13.96	—5.50

(Continued from column 6).

cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd. 292 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

October 18.

S S Bandra. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—

From Busrah:—995 bags dates, 6672 baskets Dates.

From Mahomerah:—206 bags gum, 197 bags Dates, 1799 baskets dates.

From Koweit:—3 bundles specie, 1 parcel Currency Notes, 4 bundles skins.

From Bushire:—19 bags Gum, 37 mat bags Dates.

From Bahrein:—15 tins Pearls, 4 boxes Specie, 10 bundles Speci, 9 bundles skins.

From Lingah:—13 bundles Specie.

From Bunder Abbas:—58 bales cotton, 18 bags Figs, 112 bags Raisins, 162 bags Almonds.

From Muskat:—145 crates Pomegranates, 4 bundles Specie, 579 boxes Dates, 2060 bags Dates.

From Karachi:—370 bales cottons.

S S Barjora. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—

From Basrah:—108 bales cotton, 182 packages Brass Scrap, 20 empty Cylinders, 19 bags old Brass, 37 bags Galls, 4894 bags Dates 10506 baskets Dates.

From Mohamerah:—1693 bundles Dates, 50 bundles Tobacco.

From Bushire—16 cases Almonds, 91 bags Almonds, 1017 bags Gum, 31 bags Almond kernels, 120 jottas Dates.

From Dubai:—12 tins Pearls.

From Bunder Abbas:—10 bundles Rose buds, 267 bags Almonds, 468 bags Raisins, 8 bags Pistas.

From Muskut:—105 crates Pomegranates, 3 bundles Specie.

From Charber:—71 bundles Kapats, 1104 bundles Silli Mats.

S S Gwadur:—123 bundles salted Fish.

S S Gastein, Agents Lloyd Triestino Ltd:—

From Trieste:—261 bales paper, 685 bales cotton, 175 bundles hurricane lanterns, 200 cases hurricane lanterns 100 cases rice starch, 61 cases Iron chains, 20 cases rubber chains, 24 cases lamps, 30 cases Glass Beads, 1059 cases glass bangles, 17 cases copper sheets, 67 cases matches, 166 cases Iron Screws, 30 cases Soap, 90 cases Mineral Water, 80 packages Fibre cement Slate, 190 drums calcium carbide, 40 barrels Acetate of Leeds.

From Venice:—20 cases cotton Tissues. 11 cases cotton goods.

From Calamata—250 cases Figs.

From Scio:—750 bags Almonds, 12 cases Gum.

S S Singu. Agents Shaw Wallac and Co.:

From Rangoon:—963899 Imp. Gallons Kerosene Oil, 1127 casks Lubricating oil, 300 cases Mineral Grease, 2480 cases candles, 1184 bags Paraffin Wax, 117 pieces Pig Lead, 300 bundles shooks.

S S Golpora, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—

From Java:—35 drums Alcohol, 12 parcels sugar, 5290 bags sugar.

From Tegal:—12 parcels sugar, 7031 bags sugar.

From Samarang:—13576 bags sugar.

From Colombo:—38 bales corks, 25 bales cotton, 23 bundles raw silk, 49 bundles rubber tyres, 10 cases dried milk, 140 cases Drippings, 15 cases Biscuits.

From Cochin:—91 drums cocoanut oil, 250 kollies Hoyka shells, 290 cases black tea, 520 bundles coir rope, 1170 bundles coir yarn.

S S Garbeta, Agents:—Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—

From Calcutta:—7139 tons coal.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 18.

S S Shwedagon, Gentle, Rangoon.
S S Karapara, Banneher, Durban.
S S Cracovia, Inersutotto, Trieste.
S S Varsova, Watson, Busreh.
S S Royal Arrow, Wood, Philadelphia.
S S City of Harvard, Main, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 19.

S S Alavi, Ward, Jeddah.
S S Gharinda, Tallent, Calcutta.
S S Jalapa, Neal, New York.
S S City of Venice, McKeller, Calcutta.

LOADING.

Oct. 18.

Steamer Cracovia for Trieste.
Steamer Padna for Antwerp.

S S Shwedagon:—The I B P Company's steamer Shwedagon, 1999 tons, Captain A E Gentle, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Karapara:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Karapara, 3722 tons, Captain V O Bannehr, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Cracovia:—The Lloyd Triestino Company's steamer Cracovia, 3329 tons, Captain Inorsutotto, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Harvard:—The City Line steamer City of Harvard, 5985 tons, Captain Main, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova, 1956 tons, Captain J S Watson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Alavi:—The B and P S N Company's steamer Alavi, 2157 tons, Captain P H Ward, sailed yesterday from harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalapa:—The Volkart Bros.' steamer Jalapa, 4386 tons, Captain F C Neal, sailed yesterday from harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

S S City of Venice:—The City Line steamer City of Venice, 5223 tons, Captain McKeller, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, October 18.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Hoogkerk, 3170 Calcutta 23/10, E D Sassoon and Co.
2 Caledonia, London, 3430, 25/10 M M & Co.
3 Clan Macquarie, 4083, Chittagong, 22/10, L Edwardes Ltd.
4 Birkenfels, 3850, Breman 23/10, L Edwardes Ltd.
7 Jalapa, 4586, New York, 20/10 Volkart Bros.
8 City of Venice 5223, Colombo, 19/10 F F Campbell and Co.
11 Cracovia 4672 Trieste, 1/11 L Triestino.
12 Elysia 4002, L'pool, 22/10, Graham's Trading Co.
14 Ariosto, 2760, Hull, 18/10, J F and Co.
15 Trehawke, 2680, Antwerp, 23/10, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Ibis Haresfield, 3112, Calcutta, 18/10 M M & Co.
5 Barjora, 1908, Busreh, 22/10, M M and Co.
6 Jalapalaka 2630 R'goon 25/10 Scindia S N Co.
8 Garada, 3218, Calcutta, 25/10, M M and Co.
9 Altai Maru, 4847, Kobe, 20/10, O S Kaisha.
10 & 11 Goalpara, 3216, Rangoon, 24/10, M M and Co.
12 Dogra, 3218, Calcutta, 22/10 T M & Co.
14 Chakla, 1727, K'chi, 18/10, M M and Co.
15 Alavi 2157, Aden 18/10, T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Chakrata, 3602, K'chi, 21/10 M M & Co.
B Sumatra Maru, 4272, Nagoya, 25/10, O S Kaisha.
H Magwe, 90, NF, NF, Bhajekar & Khopkar.
O/R Skald 649 Bangkok, 20/10 F F Campbell and Co.

EXPORTS.

October 18.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—31 bales wool, V Dayall; 4000 cwt groundnut oil cakes, J Purmanand and Co.; 400 cwt linseed oil cakes, J Purmanand and Co.; 50 bales cotton yarn waste, M Mafatlal and Co.; 25 bales wool, S Hasan and Co.; 28 bales wool Meyer/Nissim; 74 bales wool, D Kundanmall; 15 bales wool, H Ramgopal.

S S Elysia for Glasgow:—1001 cwt myrabolams, P Mathradas and Co. Ld.

S S Elysia for Philadelphia:—60 casks wet salted goat skins, Briskey Company.

S S Elysia for Marseilles:—100 cwt cashew nuts, C Jivanlal and Co.; 1000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 1 bale woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd.; 1700 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros.

S S Elysia for Marseilles or Liverpool:—2000 cwt ground nuts, E D Sassoon and Co. Ld.

S S Elysia for New York:—34 bales salted goat skins, Biskey Company.

S S Elysia for Valencia:—1000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.; 1000 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Birkenfels for Hamburg:—50 bales cotton fly, V A Save; 330 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd. 385 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd., 25 bales cotton fly, V N Joshi.

S S Birkenfels for Rotterdam:—129 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co. 110 bales cotton waste, B Karsondas and Co.

S S Birkenfels for Antwerp:—19 bales cotton waste, Walmer and Co. Ld.

S S Caledonia for London:—8 cases bristles, Cox and King's Shipping A Ld. 6 bales broad Tails Persian Lambskins, Cox and King's Shipping A Ld.; 2 bales woolen numdas, B J Bhamgara; 2 bales woollen numdas, D Chellaram; 2 cases cotton curtains, K Kishorilal; 13 bales goat skins tanned, H R Rahemanbhoy and Co. 1 bale, sheep skins tanned, H R Rahemanbhoy and Co. 33 bales cow hides tanned, C Rahemtoola and Sons. 4 bales goat skins tanned, Meyer Nissim.

S S Trehawke for Antwerp:—55 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros. Ld.

S S Trehawke for Ghent:—330 blaes cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Cracovia for Trieste—2000 cwt gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd.; 100 cwt. cashew nuts, E Virjee and Co.; 300 cwt gum olibanum, E Virjee and Co., 15000 cwt. rape seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co. 8000 cwt. Teel seed, Ralli Bros.; 23200 cwt rape seed, Ralli Bros.; 110 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.; 110 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Cracovia for Venice:—2000 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros.; 1000 cwt castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Altai Maru for Hongkong:—3 bales cow hides tanned, Daver H Kaze and Co.

S S Altai Maru for Kobe:—105 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co. 41 bales cotton, N Futchally and Co. 300 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Altai Maru for Osaka:—1300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ltd.

S S Altai Maru for Nagoya:—300 bales

(Continued in Col. 5.)

AMERICAN MARKETS.

REPORT OF MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.

Cotton: The chief feature of the week has been the publication on Monday of the Bureau Condition Report of 59.3, showing a deterioration of 5.6 and giving a crop indication of 12.787,000 bales, or a reduction of only 169,00. bales as compared with the report of August 1924. The publication of the report was the signal for very heavy selling both for Southern and speculative account, carrying the December and January options to around 22½ per cent., with a better undertone around that level. Very impressive resistance to the decline was in evidence at all times in the shape of buying by both domestic and foreign mills, and while hedge selling, as is naturally to be expected, is steadily increasing in volume, the bulk of the contracts have been supplied by speculative interests thoroughly imbued with the idea that the market is in rather a helpless position with 20 per cent. and below freely predicted. For ourselves, we cannot share this pessimistic view, as our own information on the probable ultimate outturn of the crop inclines us to the opinion that the Bureau indication is materially in excess of the present outlook, as was the case at this time last year. Furthermore, during a period of such general bearishness, it is well to bear in mind, as we pointed out in our report of April 24th last, the existence of a very real shortage in the world's supply of cotton and cotton goods, estimated then roughly, to amount to as much as 9,000,000 bales. This void, to a great extent, still exists and must be filled, and with clearing political skies in Europe pointing to an increasing purchasing power for raw materials, coupled with a more reasonable price level, a steady absorption of supplies may be looked for. Also, while it is still rather early to dwell upon it the attitude of Southern holders towards any further decline from present levels will have to be taken into consideration as having a very great bearing in shaping the market's course. It would seem, therefore, that while, under the pressure of sales by a certain portion of the producers who must sell at least a part of their holdings, we may have some further temporary easing of prices, conservative purchases in such periods of weakness should ultimately prove profitable.

Sugar: Competitive buying of remaining Cuban raws has resulted in a moderate advance in futures, but the market has been called upon to absorb considerable long liquidation. The statistical position continues strong, but the advance appears halted for the moment by the attitude of the refiners, who are not inclined to anticipate their requirements.

Coffee: In the main, the upward trend has continued with new high levels being registered above the 16 per cent level, followed by substantial ractions. There appears to be a new long interest in control, said to the Brazilian and speculative, who may be successful in bringing about higher prices, but the market to us has rather the appearance of being overbrought, and any attempt to realize would find a rather thin market.

The Chicago Market: In a general way, the market appears to have settled and fluctuations have been much narrower recently, with, however, a moderate upward tendency in evidence, although the United States crop report was generally construed as moderately bearish on all Grains. The Canadian crop report just issued proved slightly under expectations and our Chicago friends are inclined to favor purchases on setbacks for quick profits as hedge selling is likely to materialize on all advances.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants'. Association)

Bombay, October 19.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi :—			
Textile	1	2	9
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches :—			
Standard per lb.	1	8	0
Century per lb.	1	7	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	7	9
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	0
Textile per lb.	1	7	6
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	0
Pearl per lb.	1	7	6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	6	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	7	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203 :—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	0
Pearl per lb.	1	7	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth X Quality—			
Rachael per lb.	1	7	6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	8	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	7	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40 :—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	0	7
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	6
Pahelwan per lb.	1	5	0
Chula per lb.	1	5	0
Salita.—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	9	0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	7	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	6
Dhooties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	6
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	0
Check Grey Drill :—			
Standard per piece	6	12	0
Phoenix per piece	6	8	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	10	0
Pearl	7	0	0
Hindustan per piece	7	6	0
Bleached Check :—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	12	0
Bombay United per piece	7	12	0
Black Check :—			
Textile per piece	8	8	0
E. D. Racheal	7	0	0
Gabrun No. 5124 ;—			
Pearl	12	4	0
Hindustan	12	5	0

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tata Debentures weakened to 75. It is reported that it is due to curtailment of production.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Oct. 18.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 3/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying 3 M/s D A 1/6 3/8
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 622
Bank's buying 3 M/s D A Frcs. 682
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 672
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 113
Bank's buying 60 D/s D P Rs. 108
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 163½
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 233
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 297
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.49
London—Paris Frcs. 85.77
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.40
London—Brussels Frcs. 93.30
London—Rome Liras 103.00
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, Oct. 17.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 1/8 steady.
Bar Gold £4.12.4 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 35 5/8 steady.

London, Oct 18.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 5/32 firm.
Bar Silver Spot 35 7/16 unsettled.

London, Oct. 17.

Rentes 3 per cent 50 1/2.
Bar Silver (Spot) 35 3/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 35 9/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Small support. Steady.
Interest day to day loans 2 7/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.—MIDDLE QUOTATONS.

Stockholm	16.38
Christiania	31.55
Amsterdam	11.49
Switzerland	23.38
Prague	150.75

London, Oct. 17.

Exchange on London in Paris 85.80.
Exchange on London in Germany 28.860.000 n.
Exchange on London in Italy 102.92

New York, Oct. 17.

Demand Bills 4.48.62.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Oct. 17.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 3/4.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent 23 1/4.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Oct. 17.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89 7/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 7/8.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £102 5/8.
Conversion Loan £78 11/16 plus 1/16.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 1/2.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £110 1/4 plus 1 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 57 1/4.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 noml
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 65 3/8 —1/8.
Government Securities 3 per cent 55 7/8 plus 1/4.

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Oct. 18.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 14/14
,, forward Rs. 14/10/6
Bar gold ready, Rs. 23
Bar gold forward, Rs. 23/0/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 23/1/6
Bar silver ready, Rs. 78/10
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 79
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 79/4

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Bar gold ready, s. 92—4
Silver ready, d. 35—10
Silver forward, d. 35—9
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet.—Very little business. China sold. Continent bought.

GOLD.

Bombay, October, 18.

Ready :—22—15—9

Vaida. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Kartak 23-0-6	23-1-0		23-0-6
Magsar 23-2-0	23-2-6		23-2-0

Teji Mandi :—
Kartak 0—7—0
Magsar 0—11—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay Oct, 18.

Ready :—78—12 —0.

Vaida. Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Asho 79-0-0		78-11-0	78-11-0
Kartak 79-6-0		79-0-0	79-0-0
Magsar 79-12-0		79-6-0	79-6-0

Taji Mandi.
Kartak 1—0—6
Magsar 1—6—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 65/5
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 85.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 93
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/2
5 per cent Loan due 1945—55 Rs. 97
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/8
5½ per cent Funds due 1928 Rs. 103/6
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/2
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/4
6½ Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/4
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 99
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929—49 Rs. 96
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 72/8.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 18.

To-day Reuter reported about 20 points lower in American futures and about 13 points up in Liverpool. The markets declined on week-end realization and hedge selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 17th instant as follows:—"Market eased on bearish week-end figures."

In response to somewhat easier advices from the other side, Marwari Bazaar here opened this morning for E.G. M.G. Broach April/May at Rs. 465 i.e. Rs. 3 lower than yesterday's close. At the outset the market declined to Rs. 463 on profit-taking and Marwari Jobbers selling but the market gradually improved to Rs. 466 on offices buying. Since then general selling caused the rate to decline again to Rs. 464½ and after a slight fluctuation the market closed at Rs. 463. At the Cotton Depot, Sewri, the market opened at Rs. 462 and going up by half a rupee, declined to Rs. 460½ on selling by Commission Houses and closed quiet at Rs. 461½ at 6—30 p.m.

Fine M. G. Oomra for December/January opened to-day at Rs. 444 and on Commission Houses selling the rate gave way to Rs. 442½. Buying by Marwari Shroffs caused the market to recover to Rs. 445 but renewed selling by offices and Commission Houses again eased the market to Rs. 443½ and at 4 p.m. the ruling rate was Rs. 443. Oomra for March 1925 delivery, after having opened to-day at Rs. 435 steadily gave way to Rs. 432½ on offices selling. The rate since improved to Rs. 434 on general buying and finally closed at 4 p.m. at the same rate. F.G.M.G Bengal for Dec./Jan. was quoted nominally at Rs. 391/92.

For ready cotton there was a moderate demand yesterday and although the unsold stock is small, holders are enthusiastic sellers owing to the rapidly approaching new crop.

COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 17.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 500 bales.
Total Days Sales of East Indian 750 bales.
Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard 13.53 quiet.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 24.85.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time):—

October	23.35
January	22.80
March	23.16

New York Noon Call:—

October	23.52
January	23.00
March	23.33

New Orleans 10 a.m.:—

October	23.50
January	22.61

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Oct. 17.

Future Delivery Prices:—		
October	1324 plus	.21
November	1313 ,,	.41
December	1314 ,,	.25
January	1315 ,,	.23
March	1321 ,,	.24
May	1323 ,,	.21
July	1317 ,,	25

Egyptians January 1975, March 1910, May 1886.

Liverpool, Oct. 18.

Future Delivery Prices.—		
October	13.04	—.12
November	12.95	—.10
January	12.94	—.11
March	13.01	—.06
May	13.05	—.08
July	12.90	—.18
Egyptians.—		
January		15.30

ADDITIONAL QUOTATONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 17.

Mo G. Bengal Good	11.00
M. G. Bengal Fully Good	11.40
M. G. Bengal Fine	11.80
No. 1 Oomra Bood	11.05
No. 1 Oomra Fully Good	11.55
No. 1 Oomra Fine	12.05
M. G. Broach Good	11.40
M. G. Broach Fully Good	11.80
M. G. Broach Fine	12.20
M. G. Scinde Good	10.90
M. G. Scinde Fully Good	11.30
M. G. Scinde Fine	11.70

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Oct. 17.

Market was firm but both demand was quiet. Yarns:—Scarce.

Liverpool, Oct. 17.

October	13.16 plus	.13
November	13.05 ,,	.33
December	13.00 ,,	.11
January	13.05 ,,	.13
February	13.07 ,,	13
March	13.11 ,,	.14
April	13.13 ,,	.14
May	13.15 ,,	.13
June	13.08 ,,	.12
July	13.03 ,,	.11
August	12.38 ,,	.11
September	12.66 ,,	.09
October	12.48 ,,	.09

Tone:—Barely Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 17.

Closing Prices:—	
October	22.45 —.40
November	20.65 —.35
December	19.85 —.30
January	19.35 —.30
February	9.03 —.32
March	18.75 —.38
April	18.68 —.37
June	18.35 —.37
July	18.20 —.37

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 17.

Cotton:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	39.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	17.000
Day's Exports to Continent	14.000
October	22.18 —.22
January	22.63 —.20
March	22.98 —.22
May	23.23 —.17
Spot Cotton at New York	23.45 —.20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	22.50 —.20
January	22.53 —.15
May	22.83 —.12
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	20 1/4
Silver Foreign Mined	71 3/8

New York, Oct. 17.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U S Ports 461,000 bales.
Week's Exports to Great Britain 90.000 bales.
Week's Exports to France and Continent 145,000 bales.
Week's Export to Japan 46,000 bales.
Stock of Cotton at U S Ports 851.000 bales.
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 891.000 bales.

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Oct. 17.

Futures at New York:—	
October	23.18 —.22
January	22.63 —.20
March	22.98 —.22
May	23.23 —.17

Liverpool, Oct. 17.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—	
October	13.16 plus .13
January	13.05 ,, .13
March	13.11 ,, .14
May	13.15 ,, .13

AMERICAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Oct. 18

Futures at New York.	
October	23.35 plus .17
January	22.80 ,, .17
March	23.16 ,, .18
May	23.40 ,, .17

Liverpool, Oct. 18

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G O C Liverpool.	
October	13.10 —.06
January	12.99 —.06
March	13.05 —.06
May	13.09 —.06

WHEAT.

London, Oct. 17.

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. Cargoes 63/6 Jan/Feb. sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. Cargoes 64 Jan/Feb. sellers.
Australian Cargo 65 sellers for Jan/Feb.
Choice White Karachi 64 D/J sellers.
Soft Red Karachi 63/9 O/N sellers.
Tone:—Steadily held.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, October 18. (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail. Delivery Rs	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	52	0	0	8	3	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	52	0	0	8	3	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	54	0	0	8	6	0
Rapeseed, Brown Etawa	12	12	0	13	4	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12	10	0	13	2	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13	10	0	14	2	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	11	0	14	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	7	0	14	4	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	85	0	0	17	8	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	80	0	0	16	8	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	75	0	0	15	8	0
Teelseed, Black	70	0	0	14	8	0
Poppyseed, White	14	0	0	14	12	0
Groundnuts	77	0	0	15	9	0
Mowraseed	10	6	0	10	10	0
Barley	48	0	0	6	14	0
Castorseed	81	0	0	17	8	0
Cotton Seeds Ready						0
Delivery	41	0	0	6	1	
Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat, May	8	3	9			
Linseed, May	14	3	3			
Groundnuts D-J	73	0	0			

SHARES.

Market closed quiet but steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial Bank 1407/8, India 78, Central Bank 22/12 and Eastern Bank 76xd.

London, Oct. 17.

Hongkong Bank £136.
Chartered Bank £20.
National Bank £44 1/8.
P. & O. Bank £10 3/4.
Eastern Bank £5 7/8 ex-Dvd.
Weekly Bullion Shipment £5.000.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 460, Bombay Cotton 565, Bombay Dyeing 807/8, Bradbury 550, Century 393/12, Cent—India 556/4; Colaba Land 173/12, Coorla 185, Crescent 200, Edw. Sassoon 187/8; Fazulbhoy 905, Globe 70; Gokak 107/8; Ind—Bleaching 212/8, Ind—Malwa 418/12, Jamshed Mfg. 150, Kastoorchand 185, Khatao 210, Kohinoor 1390; Luxmi Cotton 4550xd., Madhowji 330, Mathuradas 245, M. Petit 2850, New Great 407/8, New City 335, Pabani 362/8, Pearls 580, Phoenix 530, Simplex 282/8, Swan 1022/8; Swadeshi 597/8, Tata Mill 205 and Vishnu Cotton 1630xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 175, Bombay Burma 310, Bombay Burma New Issue 67/8, British Burma Petrol 5/8, Bombay Tramway 89/6, Bombay Steam 65, Bundi Cement 10, Katni Ord. 60xd.; Katni Defd. 175, New India Insur. 13, Shivrajpur 42/8, Tata Iron Ord. 9/8, Tata Iron Defd. 44/6, Tata Hydro 700 and Scindia Steam 6/14.

Gvjarat Castor Seed		
Visakh	69 12	0
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 Dec.-Jan.	16 14	0
Cotton Seed Dec.-Jan.	6 0	6
Cotton Seed F-M.	5 15	0

METALS.

London, Oct. 17.

English best Selected Copper £66 1/4.
Standard Copper G M B £62 5/8.
Copper Braizers £83.
Yellow Metal 7 7/8.
Hard Spelter 28 1/4 noml.
Corrugated Sheets £17 3/4.
Tin Block £246 5/8.
Tin Block 246 5/8

COPPER.

Bombay, October 18.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	64	4	0
Copper	1	64	4	0
Copper	1 1-4	64	4	0
Copper, American	1 1-2	66	8	0
Copper	1 3-4	66	8	0
Copper	2	66	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Pancheteka Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klai		67	0	0
Lead, Country		23	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1		58	8	0
,, ,, 1 1-4 to 1 1-2,		58	8	0
1 3-4 to 2		58	0	0
Eng. Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		64	4	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, 1 1/4		66	8	0

BRASS.

Bombay, October 18.

	Per md	Rs	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	59	0	0
Do	1	60	8	0
Do	1 1/4	60	8	0
Do	1 1/2	60	8	0
Do	1 3/4	60	8	0
Do	2	60	8	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, October 18.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0	15	3
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1	1	3
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	14	9
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	14	6
David	No. 10 1/2	0	14	9
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	14	3
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	14	6
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0	14	6
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	12	0
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0	11	9
Japan	No. 40—1	1	7	6
,,	No. 42—2	1	10	3
,,	No. 20	1	2	0
,,	No. 32	1	6	0

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 17.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
21/8 Nov/Dec sellers.
22 Jan/Mar sellers.
20 Jan/Jul sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
22/2 Jan/Mar sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
22/2 Jan/Mar sellers.
Tone:—Steady with more inquiry.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, Oct. 18, 5 p.m.

The Market has shown a further declining tendency both in respect of Ready and Forward Positions. Ready Prices have evidenced a drop of 5 As. per cwt. and Forward Positions exhibited a drop of 4d. in Sept. and Oct./Decr. Shipment Java Sugar 6d. in B.R.B. Beet Sugar and 5d. per cwt. in Mauritius Oct/Nov/Decr. Shipment in the price-levels prevailing last evening. There have been good purchase enquiries with a good record of offtake amounting to 7,000 bags.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 19/10 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 14/7 per cwt.
Shipment September sh. 21/5 per cwt. FBH.
Shipment Oct/Decr. sh. 21/7 per cwt. FBH.
Shipment Jan./Feb/March sh. 21/10 per cwt. FBH.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov/Decr. sh. 20/9 per cwt FBH
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov/Decr. sh. 21 per cwt FBH.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/13 per cwt.
Shipment September sh. 20/7 per cwt. FBH.
Shipment Oct/Nov/Decr. sh. 20/5 per cwt. FBH.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 17.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £24 3/4 O/N sellers.
Linseed Tone:—Opened with the firmer demand disappointing prices. Nominally unchanged.
Raw Months 45/6 O/D value.
Raw Buyers etc 45/9 Jan/Apl paid.

London, Oct. 17

Linseed La Plata Argentine was dearer but demand was quiet closed £22 3/4 for October/November sellers.
Cottonseed Bombay was firm with fair demand £11 5/8 paid and buyers for Dec/Jan.
Castorseed Bombay £30 1/2 O/N sellers.

London, Oct. 18.

Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Argentine for Jan./Feb shipment to Hull at £21. 18 9

Prices advanced sharply and some profit-taking took place. It is understood that considerable quantities are speculatively held and rubber has been liquidated on the advance. It is authoritatively stated that the advance though quick was amply justified by exceedingly tight position of spot and near deliveries which was becoming very dangerous one for the consumers. For the present quarter, it seems clear that the average price of 15 D. is impossible. This means in restriction of areas, that the output is further reduced by 5 per cent to 50 per cent for the ensuing quarter, from November to January. Therefore the possibility is imminent of shortage for actual rubber for the present requirements of the world trade. Yet the supply was compulsorily reduced. This position is solely due to the fact that average price during May and July was forced down below a shilling.

London, October 16.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta afloat at £24 3/8 and in Linseed Bombay for October shipment to Hull at £24 7/ and for October/November shipment at £25 In Linseed La Plata Argentine for January February shipment to Hull at £21 8 9 Rapeseed Toria for September/October shipment to Hamburg at £24 3/4 and for October /November shipment to Hamburg at £24 1/2. In Wheat, Cargo, Choice White Karachi afloat at 63/6 and for November/December shipment 63/9. In Wheat, Cargo, Australian, expected in December at 63/9.

MOCATTA'S SILVER REPORT.

Earlier reaction was due to not only to buyers being less keen but also to some offerings from China at lower level. Sale ceased and China commenced covering their bear transactions again and with the small Continental purchases prices gradually advanced to 35 11/16, at which price the market seems to be very steady. Owing to some large shipments both to the Continent and East stocks here are considerably reduced and twice during the week there has been premium of 1/16th on cash.

RUBBER.

London, Oct. 17.

Para Up River Fine Spot 19 1/2 at Nov/Dec.
Tone:—Firm.
Plantation First Latex Crepe Spot 16 1/2 October.
Tone:—Firmer on and general demand.

RAPESEEDS.

London, Oct. 17.

Ferozepore Real Bold £24 1/8 O/N sellers.
Toria £24 3/4 O/N sellers.
Brown Cawnpore £23 1/2 O/N noml.

BARLEY.

London, Oct. 17.

Karachi Barley 46/3 O/N sellers.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, Oct. 21.

Municipal Corporation, 9 p.m.

THURSDAY, Oct. 25.

Lecture on "The Population Problem" by Dr. E. A. Ross, at 6 p. m. in the hall of the School of Economics, University Buildings, Prof. K. T. Shah to preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar. I. Hind" with the Mails from Bombay of 4th instant arrived at Marseilles at 7-30 a. m. on the 17th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Spteial Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday evening. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

"The O. S. K.'s steamer Shinno Maru left Moji for Bombay on 17th instant and is due to arrive here via regular ports of call on 17th November.

REDUCED RATES FOR PASSENGERS.

P. AND O. S. N. COMPANY'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

The P. and O. S. N. Company in London notify through their Agents in Bombay, Messrs Mackinnon Mackinzie and Co. that in addition to the "Devanha" leaving Bombay on 25th March, for which reduced passage rates are being charged, similar fares will be charged for the "Dongola" sailing on 4th of April and proceeding direct to London via Aden, Port Said and Marseilles. Passengers already booked for the "Dongola," originally programmed to transfer her passengers at Aden to the "Maloja" from Australia, will therefore have the benefit of travelling by a through steamer at £66 and £62 first saloon and £52 second saloon, which rates are considerably lower than usual mail fares. The entire accommodation on the "Dongola" will now be available for passengers travelling from India and consequently the total number of accommodation available for homeward passengers at that time will be materially increased.—A. P.

ANNUAL DISPLAY OF JALGAON BOY SCOUTS.

The annual display of the 1st Jalgaon Town Troop of Boy Scouts was held on Saturday, 11th Oct., 1924 under the auspices of Mr. Hartshorne, the President of the Assoc. and the Collector of East Khandesh. Mr. Miller, Provincial Secretary to the Bombay Boy Scouts' Council was also present besides a large gathering of the distinguished persons of the town as well as Government officers. The Scouts of the 1st Jalgaon Town Troop wholly recruited from the Government H.S. students gave a beautiful exhibition in most of the branches of scouting. The most enjoyable part of the evening programme was the camp fire round which the scouts entertained the guests with songs, music, imitative cries of birds and animals and humorous dialogues.

Mr. K.B. Gokhale, the Hon. Secretary of the local Association in course of an interesting report showed how the troop had made an indelible marks by securing the third prize at the Presidency Scouts' Rally near Poona and did other splendid Social Service work. The report finally recorded the appreciation by the Association of the work of the scout-master and his assistants.

Mr. Miller in his instructive speech expressed his thorough appreciation of the right kind of spirit among the scouts, their excellent work and the splendid display given by them. In conclusion he resognised the valuable work of the office-bearers of the local associations, particularly of Mr. Pradhan, the scout-master and his assistants.

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CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

MORNING LIBERALS BEAT HINDU GYM.

The Morning Liberals beat the Hindu Gymkhana "B" by 9 runs on the latter's ground on Saturday afternoon. Pardeshi and Jog, who usually play for the Gymkhana, sided with the Liberals and made substantial contributions of 59 and 23 respectively. Pardeshi retired. Swami struck up 29 and the Liberals were all out for 132.

The Gymkhana made a good start and till the sixth wicket scored steadily. Bhagwat's bowling took effect and the last two men were disposed of without any addition to the eighth wicket score of 123. Hate and Papala were responsible for 25 each.

Scores were:—

MORNING LIBERALS.

Pardeshi (retired) 59, T H Vakil 2, B D Jog 23, C M Rana 2, K Swami 29, V D Jog 0, Gandhi 2, V G Mulgaokar 1, V N Shah 0, Muzumdar 1, Bhagwat 4, extras 9, total 132.

HINDU GYM. 'B'.

Rao 10, Hate 25, Naik 7, Papala 25, Desai 5, Khanvazir (not out) 13, Kenney 19, Paralkar 2, Mehta 6, Jaywant 0, Navekar 0, extras 11, Total 123.

LUSITANIANS VS. BOMBAY GYM. "B.."

On the Gymkhana ground, the Lusitanians drew with the second string of the home team with a difference of a 100 runs in their favour against a Gymkhana wicket. J. F. Pais remained unbeaten with 68 to his credit and Rofino put up 53. Faria and Saldanha had to be content with 19 each. When six wickets had gone down, the total stood at 178 and the Lusitanians closed their innings.

The Gymkhana were only 78 for the loss of nine wickets and Hardeastl and Johnstone managed to play till stumps were drawn.

LUSITANIANS.

J F Pais (not out) 68, J Faria 19, H Saldanha 0, C Saldanha 5, R B D'Cotsa 19, N D'Souza 2, F M Rofino 53, K J Peter. J B D'Souza, C D'Souza and L. Extross did not bat, extras 12, Total for 6 wkts), 178.

BOMBAT GYM. 'B.'

F S Clayton 23, E H Cole 4, R H Malon 2, R Le Fleming 0, E A Cole 15, F C Oxford 6, Ross 1, Donnelly 18, C H Hardeastle (not out) V G Roberts 4, P G Johnstone (not out) 0, extras 5, Total (for 9 wkts) 78.

Sathe and Dalvi knocked up 68 and 44 respectively for Improvement Trust against E. D. Sassoon XI. The Trust team lost 4 wickets for 143 and declared. The Sassoon XI could only manage 56 thus losing by 87 runs.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal one, Aston Villa one; Burnley nil, Bolton nil; Bury one, Blackburn one; Cardiff two, Everton one; Leeds one, Tottenham nil; Liverpool four, Sheffield United one; Manchester City one, Huddersfield one; Nottingham Forest two, West Ham one; Preston nil, Notts County one; Sunderland one, Newcastle one; West Bromwich one, Birmingham one.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley one, Portsmouth four; Bradford City nil, Derby three; Chelsea one, Stockport one; Clapton Orient nil, Stoke two; Crystal Palace nil, Leicester two; Middlesborough nil, Hull one; Oldham one, South Shields nil; Port Vale one, Blackpool two; Sheffield Wednesday two, Coventry nil; Southampton nil, Manchester United two; Wolverhampton two, Fulham one.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION).

Aberdare two, Gillingham one; Brentford one, Millwall nil; Bristol City two, Brighton one; Charlton two, Queen's Park Rangers nil Newport two, Exeter one; Northampton two, Merthyr nil; Norwich one, Luton one; Plymouth three, Bristol Rovers two; Southend one, Swansea nil; Swindon four, Bournemouth nil; Watford one, Reading nil.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION).

Accrington two, Rochdale two; Chesterfield nil, Darlington one; Crewe one, Ashington nil; Barham nil, Southport nil; Halifax two, Hartlepools nil; Lincoln three, Tranmere two; New Brighton three, Grimsby two; Rotherham one, Bradford one; Walsall one, Barrow nil; Wigan one, Nelson one; Wrexham two, Doncaster one.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Aberdeen nil, Dundee nil; Ayr nil, Kilmarnock one; Hearts two, Hibernians nil; Morton nil, Airdrieonians one; Motherwell three, Hamilton three; Queen's Park one, Third Lanark one; Raith three, Cowdenbeath one; Rangers three, Falkirk one; St. Johnstone nil, Celtic nil; St. Mirren three, Partick one.

PALATINE LEAGUE VS. SOUTH AFRICANS.

In a friendly match at Spennymoor the Palatine League were beaten by the South Africans by one goal to eight.—Reuter.

COVER COURTS CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

In the Finals of the Cover Courts Championship at Queen's Club, Spence beat Wheatley Holder 6—2, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.

Ladies' Singles:—Mrs. Beamish beat Mrs. Cradduck 6—4, 6—4.—Reuter.

RUGGER MATCHES.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The following are the results of the matches played in the Rugby Union to-day:—

Bath twenty-one, St. Thomas nil; Birkenhead Park fifty, Bradford five; Blackheath six, London Scottish fifteen; Bristol twenty-two, Guy's Hospital eleven; Harlequins eight, Cambridge University twelve; Cardiff nineteen, Gloster nil; Pontypool three, Gross Keys nil; Edinburgh Academicals five, Edinburgh University six; Edinburgh Institute F. P. nil, Glasgow Academicals twenty; Edinburgh Wanderers three, Watsonians twenty-nine; Glasgow High School nine, Stewartonians nil; Newport thirty-three, Leicester nine; Llanelly fourteen, Swansea nil; Old Merchant Taylors eight, Oxford University twenty.

The matches between Coventry and Llanelly and Abertiller and Newport were not played.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

In a Rugby football match at Bradford All Blacks beat Yorkshire by 42 points to four.—Reuter.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Cannanore:—A deputation of Adi Dravidas waited on the Governor of Madras on Saturday and presented His Excellency with an Address in which various needs of the community were expressed. His Excellency in course of reply pointed out that the establishment of seperate communal electorates for the Adi Dravidas which they desired would give statutory recognition to the very idea which they wished to combat and would strengthen the very forces they wished to dispel. Government recognised there were special difficulties in their position and for this reason were providing them with special schools with special facilities.—A. P.

* * * *

The Eighth Annual Conference of the Indian Economic Association will be held at Benares under the auspices of the Benares Hindu University on January 4th to 7th, 1925 (both inclusive). The Hon. Nr. Lalubhai Samaldas C. I. E. has consented to preside over deliberations of the Conference. All interested in economic problems are cordially invited to attend the Conference and join the Association. Those intending to attend should inform the Honorary Secretary, Prof. Gurmukh Singh, Benares University, accordingly.—A.P.

* * * *

Simla:—The Secretary of State for India has decided to retain the present temporary age limits of 21 to 24 years for the open competitive examinations for Indian Civil Services to be held in London in 1925 and 1926 pending the decision on the recommendations on this subject, made by the Royal Commission on superior Civil Services in India.—A. P.

* * * *

Simla:—Messrs. C. Madhavan Nair Bar-at-Law and V. V. Srinivas Iyengar have been appointed Additional Judges of Madras High Court for a period from 20th October to the commencement of the High Courts vacation in May 1925.—A. P.

* * * *

Calcutta October 18th:—It is understood that the Calcutta Police have arrested two men Ambika Charan Khan and Abyaharan Ray in Pabna District in connection with the murder on Santi Chakravarty, the second accused in the Calcutta Bomb Case, who was found dead on the railway line between Dumdum and Belgharia on the 3rd instant.—A.P.

* * * *

Rangoon:—The Governor of Burma addressing a public meeting at Thayetmyo on the subject of capitation tax pointed out that only the eighth of the tax had been collected. He asked the Wuthanu Athins if they seriously thought that they could stand up against the power of the Government. He appealed to the people of Thayetmyo to realise the situation and spare themselves the inconveniences which would inevitably attend contumacious default in payment of capitation tax.—A. P.

* * * *

Mysore, October. 18:—In the Mysore Representative Assembly on Saturday discussion was continsued on the resolution that a Committee be appointed to go into the question of the revision of the Mysore Civil Service. Before any more speeches had been made, however, the mover of the resolution said that he desired to withdraw his motion on condition that the President gave him leave to move the second part of the resolution. The Dewan said that the Government had no objection for the acceptance of the proportion mentioned in the resolution. Thereupon, Mr. Abbaskhon, the mover of the resolution, did not press the motion to a division.—A. P.

* * * *

Mysore, Oct. 18:—The following resolution was adopted by the Mysore Representative Assembly:—"That this Assembly recommends to the Government the advisability of introducing Permanent Settlement as under the present system of survey settlement once in 20 years, the Raiyets are put to much inconvenience and loss, while under the system of Permanent Settlement, the Raiyets would be encouraged to improve their lands."—A. P.

* * * *

Madras, October. 18:—The Madras Legislative Council held a short sitting to-day when the Irrigation Bill was further discussed. The usual interpellations were dispensed with for the day with a view to expedite the progress of the Bill and in view of the shortness of the days sitting.—A. P.

* * * *

Rangoon, October. 18:—At a meeting of the directors of the Burma Oil Company, Ltd., held on the 17th October, the following dividend was declared on the ordinary shares interim dividend of 12½ per cent. less income tax at 2s 9d. per pound payable on the 11th November on 6 per cent. preference shares of 1 pound each, on 6 per cent. preference shares of 10 pounds each, and on 8 per cent. preference shares of 1 pound each. Half year's dividend to 30th June 1924 is payable on 31st October less income tax.—A. P.

* * * *

Mysore, Oct. 18:—A resolution urging Government to introduce compulsory primary education in all villages with a population of 500 and above was moved in the Assembly today. The Government Member replied sympathetically but pointed out present difficulties and the mover withdrew his resolution.—A. P.

* * * *

Amritsar, October. 18:—The following cable has been sent by Maulana Daud Ghaznavi, President, Khilafat Committee, Amritsar to his Majesty Ghazi Sultan Ibn Saud, Amir of Nejd.

"Hearty congratulations. Your Majesty's grand victory over Hedjaz Traitors and peaceful entry into Holy Mecca. Fervently hope establishment of true Islamic Government in the Hedjaz as in blissful days of early Calips."—A. P.

* * * *

A message from Lucknow dated the 18th October, says:—Transhipment of passengers and their "Bona Fide" luggage is now possible at Mile 480 between Raisi and Balawali. With effect from Sunday the 19th instant. A limited timetable has been also introduced. Passengers are warned that transhipment must mean inconvenience and also that for the present reserved accommodation of any kind cannot be given to passengers travelling from Dehra Dun and Saharanpur.—A. P.

* * * *

Delhi, October 18th:—Arguments on both the sides were heard to-day in the Ballimaran murder case in which five persons stand charged with rioting and the murder of Bhondumal, before Mr. Johnstone, District and Sessions Judge.

One of the defence counsels mentioned to the Court that a deputation of Hindus and Mahomednas was then waiting on the Chief Commissioner with the object of requesting him to withdraw the several cases in connection with the riots which are pending in the various Courts of Delhi and that the Court should give consideration to it.

The public prosecutor objected to the request and the arguments were proceeded with. Mr. Suraj Narain then replied to the points raised by the defence.

The judge then summed up the case to the assessors who retired for a few minutes in turned. The assessors were not unanimous in their verdict. Judgment will be delivered on the 22nd instant.—A. P.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MOTHER'S CLAIM TO HER CHILD.

APPLICATION UNDER HABEAS CORPUS RULE GRANTED.

Aminabai ..... Petitioner.

v/s.

Noor Mohamed Lal ..... Opponent.

(Before the Hon. Sir Amberson Morten and Justice Fawcett.)

This was an application presented to the High Court under Habeas Corpus.

The facts are briefly these:—

The petitioner—Aminabai is a Mohamedan Pardanashin woman residing at Rangar Mohalla, Bombay, and the opponent—Noor Mohomed Lal is a butcher and resides in the Kasai Mohalla, Bombay. That before the petitioner was employed as a domestic servant by the accused Noor Mahomed Lal she was earning her livelihood by sewing clothes and teaching young girls. That the wife of the accused used to come to her house for having her clothes sewn. As the petitioner was not getting sufficient money for her maintenance, she requested the wife of the accused to find out some employment for the petitioner. That the petitioner was thereupon told by the wife of the accused Noor Mahomed that the petitioner would be employed as a domestic servant in her house. That the petitioner accepted the offer and began to work as a domestic servant with the accused, as she was unable to maintain herself and her two young children, a son aged about ten years and a daughter about a year and a half old. That the petitioner served as a domestic servant at the house of the accused for nearly six months. That while the petitioner was serving as mentioned above the accused made he indecent proposals which the petitioner refused. The petitioner, thereafter did not desire to continue in the opponent's service and therefore asked to be paid her salary for the six months for which she had served. That the accused thereupon obtained her signature and thumb impression on a document bearing one anna stamp, the contents whereof she did not understand nor were the contents explained to her. The accused orally stated to the petitioner that it was the receipt for the salary to be paid. That after obtaining the signature and the thumb impression, the petitioner was driven out of the house without being paid and her minor daughter Tajba, aged a year and half old was taken away from her by the accused. The petitioner orally complained to the police, but she was asked to go to the Magistrate's Court. That the accused soon after left Bombay and went to Hyderabad (Deccan.) The petitioner tried to find out the whereabouts of the accused but to no purpose.

LOWER COURT'S DECISION.

That the accused returned to Bombay after a time and the petitioner lodged the criminal complaint in the Court of Mr. Khairaj, Second Presidency Magistrate Bombay. The petitioner charged the accused with kidnapping Tajbi from the lawful guardianship of her mother. The Presidency Magistrate relying upon an alleged document which the opponent had obtained from the petitioner, the contents of which were neither known nor understood by the petitioner, and which was not even legally proved before him dismissed the petitioner's complaint holding that the child was given in adoption by the petitioner according to the said documents.

It was submitted that the order of the Magistrate was illegal and unjustifiable. That the learned Magistrate should have held that the adoption was unknown to Mohamedan Law and it was cruel to deprive a mother of her child on the strength of such a document. That the Magistrate erred in relying upon an alleged document which was not admitted by the petitioner, which was not legally proved, and the contents of which were not brought home to the petitioner. That the accused had obtained the signature under false representation. That in any event the Magistrate erred in not directing the accused to restore the custody of the child to the petitioner.

Their Lordships granted a rule.

Mr. Manilal Thakore appeared for the petitioner.

CORONER'S COURT.

MILKMAN RUNOVER BY A TRAIN

Mr. A. R. King held an inquest on Sunday touching the death of Paderath Rupan, a Hindu milkman who was found lying unconscious on the railway lines at Khandioli on the 18th instant.

The station master of Khandioli deposed that on the day in question he was taken to the north end of the staion at about 3-30 a.m. when he found the deceased lying unconscious on the lines. He got the deceased picked up and sent to Bombay. He knew the deceased was a milkman who usually came to Bombay early in the morning.

The House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital was of opinion that death was due to concussion of the brain. The jury brought in a verdict of death due to concussion of the brain, the deceased having been knocked down by a train of the B.B.C.I.Ry. at Khandioli.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A MOTOR CAR

"Death was due to injuries sustained by his having been knocked down by a motor car driven by Ramchandra Gangaram without due caution"—was the verdict of the jury at an inquest held over the body of Nagoo Anaji, a blind Hindu aged 55 years.

The deceased was passing along Churchgate Street on Saturday at 6-15 a.m. When he neared the Central Telegraph Office, a motor car driven by Ramchander Gangaram coming from west and going towards Flora Fountain, knocked down the deceased. The horn was sounded when the deceased got confused and dodged the car by going to the footpath. But again the deceased came in the middle of the road when the left lamp struck him and he fell. He was picked up and removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died of shock and haemorrhage following fracture of the ribs and multiple injuries.

Sergeant Mackenzie of Argyle Highlanders deposed that he saw the deceased knocked down near Flora Fountain by a motor car which was going at a speed of 25 to 30 miles an hour. No horn was sounded. The driver did not slow down his speed neither did he attempt to swerve or stop the car before the deceased was knocked down. The witness was a motor mechanic of ten years' standing.

U P. MUNICIPALITIES CONFERENCE.

PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU ELECTED PRESIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, Oct 17.

At a meeting of Reception Committee of proposed United Provinces Municipal Conference presided over by Mr. Khwaj, which was held here yesterday, it was resolved that accepting the nomination of the majority of the municipalities Pandit Jaharlal Nehru, Chairman Municipal Board, Allahabad be elected President of the Conference and the 29th and 30th November be fixed for holding the same at Aligarh. The idea of the Municipal Conference, which originated from Aligarh, has been well received by most of the Municipalities in the province It is anticipated that the conference would mark a new era in the history of the Municipalities. The Reception Committee has also resolved to issue complimentary tickets to all members of the Legislative Council and even such officials as are directly concerned with municipal administration.

AKALI SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 18.

The Sikh Sudhar Sangat, which is proceeding to Jaito on Monday to perform akhand path in Gurdwara Gangsar will also visit Akal Takhat Amritsar to-morrow where it will offer 'Ardasa' or prayers.

It is understood that the Akalis resent this action of the loyalist Sikhs and that the S. B. P. C is deliberating as to what they should do in this connection.

It is reported that, The Malwa Pratinidhi Khalsa Dewan has decided to provide S. G. P C with 25 Akalis every day till the end of the present Akali struggle. Malwa includes districts of Ferozepore, Ludhiana, Ambala, and the states of Faridkot, Jind, Patiala and Nabha.

'AT HOME' IN POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 19.

To meet His Excellency The Governor, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, President of the Bombay Legislative Council, was At Home this evening at the Council Hall. The party was a success and was attended by all the members of the Legislative Council except the Swarajists who had boycotted the function. Sir Leslie Wilson spent an hour in conversation with these present.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH RUNNING ON S. I RY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 19.

The District Traffic Superintendent at Pedanur, South Indian Railway, wires under date 19th October:—On and from Monday the 20th instant, through running of all trains will be resumed between Olavakkot and Mangalore without transhipment at mile 395, commencing with Nos. 11 and 12 Mails All trains will run to the advertised timings.

ANDHRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 18.

The sixth Andhra Provincial Conference met this after-noon at the Gokhale Hall under the presidency of Mr. G Harisaryothama Rao. In his welcome address the chairman of the Reception Committee strongly advocated civil disobedience.

The president in the course of his speech said that if the Unity Conference and Mr. Gandhi's fast could achieve a spirit of toleration necessary to carry work together at all points of contact among the different political groups of the subject race, it was all that could be expected.

The conference adjourned and will meet to-morrow.

DR. E. A. ROSS'S LECTURE.

Dr. E. A. Ross, Professor of Sociology of the University of Wisconsin who is now in Bombay will deliver a lecture on "The Population Problem" in the hall of the School of Economics, University Buildings on Thursday next at 8 p.m. Prof. K T. Shah will preside. After the lecture, Dr. Ross will be prepared to answer questions. The lecture is open to the public.

A correspondent wires from Dhoraji:—

Haji Abdul-Aziz, Adamji, Panachand Karamchand Ahmad Jamal Bolim, Abdul Shakoor Haji Hasham Mandavia, M. O Dhorajiwala and Ibrahim Nurmahmad Vadharia have been summoned to appear before the First Class Magistrate on the 20th to give reasons why a security of Rs. 1,000 should not be taken from them for good conduct for one year under section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code. All are determined not to furnish security and suffer the consequences.

KATHIAWAD LETTER

POLITICAL CONFERENCE

CHANGES AT RAJKOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Oct 14.

A lease of life is assured to the Kathiawad Parishad. After negotiations with Sir Prabhashanker Pattani the Reception Committee has unanimously decided to hold the next sessions at Togad, under the Agency Authority, at a few miles distance from Bhavnagar. Sir Prabhashanker has assured the Committee that he has full sympathy with the movement of the Conference, that he is prepared to help it in all possible ways, and that he desires that certain undesirable impressions in some quarters regarding the working of the movement need a thorough clearing up. The Togad Session rightly conduced will have the wholesome effect of clearing the air, and rehabilitating the movement in its proper position. He has further promised that if, in any case, the Agency Authorities take any objection to the holding of the Conference within its limits, the doors of Bhavnagar will remain wide open to receive and welcome the Parishad. A further promise to help the conference by getting it invited next year to an Indian State and failing that the old invitation to Bhavnagar to hold good has satisfied a substantial section of public opinion in Kathiawad. Preparations for the coming session are taken up in right earnest. The Reception Committee meets on Saturday to make up all details and appoint a sub-committee to choose the President.

Opinion is crystallizing that there ought to be no more any presidents from outside Kathiawad. People expect a lot of political and practical work from the President of the Conference for the whole of the ensuing year, but it could hardly be done by those who have been dragged from other multifarious activities elsewhere to guide the Conference sessions for three days. A working President, a president who helps to remove all the injustices proclaimed in the open Conference, by a continuous and vigorous agitation all the year round and who exerts all possible influence that he can command to rouse the people of the province from their age long inertia, and create a solid mass of insistent public opinion that will bear all hostility down and procure immediate redress of the many and grievous wrongs, of which the people of this province are the silent sufferers, by sheer force of its intensity and strength, is what the signs of the times demand. It is no easy job to find a President with these necessary qualifications; but now that the path is cleared, it is hoped that the right choice will be made, and a man, approaching the mark, be the honoured of the people.

CHANGES AT RAJKOT-KOTHI.

Mr. Watson of the I.C.S., formerly acting Resident at Mysore, has taken over the charge of the Agent to the Governor-General from the 10th last. In place of the present quasi judicial assistant's Court, a Court of the Judicial Commissioner is being established. Mr. Murphy is to be the first Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Jolly, the present Judicial Assistant, will continue as a district and sessions judge, and Mr. Gosalia is likely to be appointed the sub-judge with all powers of the Small Causes Court in addition to the power to hear civil suits. This is a healthy change. The litigant public, as well as the luminaries of the Rajkot bar, will no more have to follow the vagaries of the political officials from place to place in their district tours. A great waste of time and energy, on the part of the public, will thus be prevented and people will be relieved of many hardships consequent upon the old system.

Col. W. M. P. Wood, the retired Agent to the Governor, does not, it seems, desire to leave this province so soon. He has gone to Morvi, and it is believed that the gossip of some people about his appointment either at Junagad or Morvi, may prove true.

Large crowds on both sides of the Hooghly witnessed on Sunday morning the 22 miles swimming competition organised by the Indian Life Saving Society, at Calcutta. The course was from Chaudhuri Ghat, Chandernagore, to Ahiritola Ghat in Calcutta. The race started from Chandernagore with 21 competitors, two others having been absent. The results were:—First—Mr. Jnan Chandra Chatterjee of the Hatkhola Club; Second—Mr. Gopinath Rai of the Hatkhola Club; Third—Radha Bhushan Sadhukhan, of Bagbazar.

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The Bombay Chronicle
MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1924.

FROM THREE ANGLES.

The evidence of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas before the Reforms Committee was a robust exposition of the failure of diarchy and the peremptory need of a constitution reposing responsibility on Indians, but before we consider it we had better dispose of the opinions of Sir Provash Mitter and Mr. Fazlul Huq. Mr. Huq's estimate of the Swaraj Party resembles the opinion on the Police which the coster-monger ventilated at home, after the hiding he received at the hands of the patrol-constable. So sore are the effects of his misfortune that Mr. Huq could not rest in a single position but turned about uttering vituperative epithets about the Swaraj Party and the total unworthiness of the country for Reforms. His vapourings are interesting in so far as they prove that in his misfortune in the Council he does not deserve even personal sympathy. We are really sorry that a man of his natural gifts should have been reduced to a state of hysterical swearing and mendacious drivel because of the disaster he sedulously courted. In his fury, he regales Sir Alexander Muddiman with fables concerning his experiences as puppet-minister for eight months. Like his bed-fellow in adversity, Mr. Huq is quite satisfied with the loyalty and enlightened co-operation of the I. C. S., but it is notorious that for eight months he could do nothing except feverishly affect to be the minister he was not and prepare for the fateful day. His wail is that of Humpty-Dumpty in the ditch and the prestige he commanded among the I. C. S. in his counter-feit office is in a way an insult to the Services. He confided to the listening President, that the Ministry was overthrown because the ministers happened to be Mussalmans. The excuse does not come well out of the wash, and it is debased poltroonery to represent the destruction of diarchy as an idea born of the spirit of religious persecution. Whether the ministers be Hindus or Muslims the fate of diarchy in the Swaraj Party's programme is designed to be that of annihilation. Mr. Huq's attempt to inflame Muslim sentiment by representing his Bengal experience as a sacrifice incidental to his faith, is beneath contempt. If, according to him, Swarajists turned him out of office through unscrupulous intimidation and bribery his testimony can be considered only after he is able to refute certain unsavoury imputations against himself. Sir Provash says there was bribery on both sides. He can speak only for himself, for an approver's evidence cannot by itself produce a conviction. "They utilise their powers of patronage to suit party-purposes" complains Mr. Huq. Look at the enormity of it! When the Labour Party are in office, do they not accommodate Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Churchill? When the Conservatives are in power, do they not, in the width of their patronage, provide for Mr. Clynes and Mr. Sidney Webb? We do hope there will be an end to the sapient sarcasm about institutions captured by Swarajists being run by Swarajists. In their patronage at the Calcutta Corporation, they prefer people whom they can trust and who work harmoniously, and if the selections are Swarajists, what is the use of Mr Huq growing lachrymose over so monstrous a phenomenon? A fervent Nationalist and a staunch champion of provincial autonomy but five years ago, Mr. Huq is now raving over his well-earned downfall. That finishes his evidence.

The contentions of Sir Provash Chander Mitter are *bona fide* and their unprogressive features deserve examination. He has discovered that the Curtisian nostrum of diarchy has been the cause of much ailment in the body politic. But he tacks his demand of provincial autonomy with reactionary provisos calculated to produce further waste of years. "The electors were", according to him, "immature and gullible, though they were intelligent and did not lack judgment." What is the meaning of this? What he says first he unsays afterwards, and he had better be content with his view that the electors are intelligent and enjoy human judgment. He has some innovation up his sleeve to serve as a cure to immaturity and gullibility, but only experience can steady the mind of electors and we are, unlike Sir Provash, wholly in favour of extended franchise. Literacy, as Sir Purshottamdas maintains, is a minor qualification and from the official stand-point it is a useful lesson that University-constituencies in India prefer to send up Swarajists. A bicameral system is another of Sir Provash's wholly gratuitous contrivances. Let it be remembered that he himself is a big landlord who represents only landlords and is dearly fond of his class. But an Upper Chamber in a democratic constitution is not a lodge for the Upper Ten. In so far as it serves to comb out fossils from the Lower House, it is an advantage to the popular Chamber, but the reactionarism of the Council of State is an ample warning against the duplication of decripit museums in the provinces. We may dismiss these emanations of originality, and enquire into his device for banishing obstruction. He wants the oath of allegiance to be modified for the exclusion of obstructionists. Now obstruction is a legitimate weapon in a legislature. Sir Provash joined the obstructive vote of 26th August when the two unwanted Ministers were turned out, and it was an act of patriotic obstruction or the massing of votes for a definite purpose. The idea of an extra oath will not keep out Swarajists any more than the existing oath of allegiance can. For the present oath prescribes loyalty to the King and his successors, and it is the King who sent us the pledge that "the principle of autocracy has been abandoned for ever." As loyal subjects of the King, it is our duty to fight those who would betray His Majesty's honour and mock his royal word. Whoever assumes the principle of autocracy, no matter what his designation and pay, is a craven violator of the King's injunction, and his heinous lapse from fealty deserves the reprobation of His Majesty's loyal subjects. Once before the War, we knew of an "Extremist" who would but reluctantly rise in honour of the National Anthem. Now Khaddar-clad, he jumps up eagerly at "God save the King" because His Majesty is pledged to the abandonment of autocracy in the land. The second verse of the National Anthem, though rarely sung, is a great relish to him because it denounces the King's enemies and wishes Providence to "Confound their politics, Frustrate their Knavish tricks." It has great relevancy in Indian conditions. That is what the oath means, and Sir Provash Chunder is going the wrong way in trying to erect an oath against Swarajists to act as a barbed-wire entanglement. He should rather appeal to the bureaucracy to observe their part of the oath, and all will be well.

From the puerilities of Mr. Huq, and the cerebrations of Sir Provash, it is a pleasure to turn to the evidence of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas. He was dignified, logical and unequivocal. Here is a business-man with "a stake in the country"—no pauper revolutionary—definitely maintaining that good government cannot be achieved without an honest and radical departure enabling India to be mistress in her own house. He resists the fraudulent surmise of junkers that Indians are not competent to cope with even "partial" responsibility because they repudiate the odious and truncated hoax of diarchy. We are asked to work an unworkable system and exude loyalty to a system which is a horrid nightmare of provocation and futility. To expect Indians to work a system which is acceptable to them, is but bare commonsense. Sir Purshottamdas welcomes the widening of the franchise on the basis of understanding rather than of illiteracy. To couple the vote with literacy may suit the bureaucracy which having produced an average of 5 per cent. after 150 years, can jog along safely for a few more centuries on the ground of mass-illiteracy. There is vigorous statesmanship in his proposal that diarchy should not be made into a mere malady for the Central Government when Responsible Government is framed. The mumbling formula of certain politicians about the Army and Foreign Affairs being lodged in safe custody ought to be carefully scrutinised, for like Sir Purshottamdas, Sir Sankaran Nair took exception recently in England to the broad reservations of the Sastri Besant scheme. There ought to be a Minister of Defence in the Cabinet to whom the Commander-in-Chief would be responsible. It is trust that begets responsibility and we are sure that Indians would prove their mettle in responsible office if Britain is prepared to give them a fair chance without pettifogging devices for the sake of mere race-domination and trivial booty. For a fair settlement will morally and materially give a hundred-fold profit to both countries. Make-believe and palliatives merely lengthen the agony and deepen bitterness.

WATCHDOGS OF PUBLIC FINANCE.

Who are the real Watchdogs of Public Finance in the Presidency? The question arises immediately one reads the Audit Report of the Bombay Presidency Accounts for the fiscal year 1922-23, and the proceedings of the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council thereon. There are at least four different authorities connected with the scrutiny and criticism of the public Accounts of the Presidency, and it is a little difficult to say who actually make the real watchdogs of public finance in the Presidency. The Government, with whom rests the original authority for proposing an item of expenditure, the current responsibility for sanctioning and defraying expenditure, as well as the final responsibility for adjudicating upon any complaints about irregularities that have been brought to their notice by the Auditor or Accountant General, do not appear to have realised their full responsibility, or even to have understood the true nature of that responsibility, if one is to judge from the report now before us. In almost every instance of irregularity or excess of authority, or any other abuse of financial administration, Government have either condoned the offence or even upheld the offender. Take the case, the most striking as it is the most considerable, of the expenses connected with the Government House, or the tours and travelling of His Excellency the Governor. Estimates had been prepared which were later materially increased, and general extravagance of the most reprehensible type is noticeable throughout the accounts under these heads. Even the Government of India were obliged to draw the attention of the Secretary of State to the increase over the original estimate in some items, and to express a doubt whether it was really necessary to proceed with a given work in the then state of the public finances of the Presidency. But Sir George Lloyd's Government had already forced the hands of the superior authorities by going ahead with the work "in anticipation of the sanction",—a fault very common it seems in some of the most considerable spending departments of the Government, and which renders the financial administration of the Presidency a sorry jest,—and the Secretary of State had no alternative but to bow to this logic of the *fait accompli*, though the Government of India had informed him that an expenditure of Rs. 30,17,215 had been incurred during the three years ending the 31st of March 1922 on the three Government Houses in the Presidency. A mere expression of regret by the Secretary of State does not deter our irresponsible bureaucrats with the George-Lloyd mentality from spending in excess of their needs and powers, and the Committee on Public Accounts must be pronounced to have done less than their duty in tamely accepting the explanation, or the want of it, that was submitted to them. Mr. Lalji Naranji pointed out that there seemed to have been serious extravagance, and to have asked whether it would not be possible to deduct some of the excess expenditure from the Government House grant in future. If the Committee, the next most important body connected with the supervision of the financial administration in the Presidency, were not to stultify themselves,—if the object of their scrutiny is to prevent such gross abuse of power in the future,—they could do no less than suggest some such punishment of those who have been responsible for such heedless extravagance.

The Chairman may well point out that such a course would be penalising the present Governor, though the fault was really the last one's; but that is the inevitable penalty of the present system of bureaucratic administration. In any case, the Committee is seriously to blame in recording in their report, that they were satisfied that sufficient steps were taken to prevent extravagance in future, but desired that the matter should be brought particularly to the notice of the Council as a whole. This is a clear case of evasion of responsibility, and the Council will do well to reconsider the personnel of the Committee on Public Accounts in view of this serious misfeasance of their duty. The Council,—the next important authority connected with the financial administration of the Presidency—can only regard such instances in the light of valuable guidance for the future; but even the Council as a whole can, and must, pronounce, its view beyond possibility of misapprehension or misinterpretation as to its acquiescence in such extravagance at public expense. Similarly, too, the tour expenses of the Governor, even outside his Province, and in cases where he must be taken to have been travelling for personal pleasure, rather than on official duty,—for instance, the Kashmere trip of the late Governor—must be definitely limited; and any departure from the sanctioned amount should be systematically and rigorously refused.

Apart from the detailed consideration of the accounts of the Presidency, and the sins of commission and omission revealed by a consideration thereof, the report of the Public Accounts Committee raises some grave issues of first rate importance in public finance. It is clear that abuses are not prevented in spite of immense multiplication of authorities to ensure the proper financial administration. What had we best do in the matter? The common fault of spending in excess, and often unreasonably, at the end of the fiscal year; or its counterpart of spending in anticipation of ultimate sanction, cannot be cured by a mere notice being taken by the Committee, or even by its parent body, the Council The Council can, we grant, do much by a rigorous refusal to permit regularisation of irregularites, especially if the Government is at one with the Council, and if it would not condone or overlook lapses in financial administration. But the real cure can only come from a radical revision of our ideas as to the nature and purpose of the audit of public accounts. The audit is not only an *ex post facto* scrutiny. It must not merely tally authority and sanction with the ultimate execution. It must disclose something about the appropriateness of the expenditure in each case, and even point out the correlation between the expenditure made and the benefit obtained. And to do this we shall need a Committee not merely for scrutinising Public AcAcounts, *after* the expenditure has been incurred, but some other body carefully to consider every item of expenditure while it is proposed. We know that there is the standing Finance Committee; but we question if that body has fully understood its duties,—or whether it is adequately equipped for the discharge of those duties,—in view of the serious lapses disclosed on a *post mortem* examination of the body financial. Will not the Council consider this point and concert measures in that regard? The documents for a full scrutiny of the Public Accounts of the Presidency are not yet complete enough to permit further comments. The Report of the Auditor-General and his accompanying letter are not yet made accessible to the public. But even from the documents now accessible to us, we can make at least one general observation on procedure. Mr. Pradhan has well pointed out that the form which the report of the Committee on Public Accounts has taken is exceptionable. The mere record of the abstract of proceedings not only does not do sufficient justice to the individual items or the individual members, but it is neither intelligible nor serviceable to the average member. We heartily endorse the suggestion that the report should be in a more regular form, easily intelligible to any ordinary reader. The minutes of proceedings are barren without the detailed accounts and an intelligent plan to elucidate the discussion. The Council will do well, therefore, to insist that the form of the report should for the future be altered as suggested by Mr. Pradhan, not only for the better information of the Council, but also for the better education of the public.

Notes of the Day.

Swarajist Scores.

On Saturday, Government officials abstained from voting on the issue whether the President of the Bombay Legislative Council should be legally compelled to be in the whole-time service of the Council. Intrigues behind the scenes had made it doubtful whether the anti-Rahimtulla faction would succeed. Next year the Council will have to elect its own Speaker, and it is well-known that certain officials would prefer a less stern character in the Chair than Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, but we hope the terms of the Bill will enable Sir Ibrahim to retain the position he has occupied with distinction and independence. The leisure occupations of the President will be determined by convention, and we have no doubt the dignity of the office will always be preserved as a matter of personal honour. There is nothing to prevent the Speaker of the House of Commons from practising as a solicitor or an architect or a share-broker when the House is not in session, but conventions cluster round the office, and self-evolved tradition is found better than ill-designed law. The declaration that the Swarajists did not want to compete for the honour at the first election allayed the effects of mischievous propaganda behind and non-officials unanimously indicated their willingness to hold to their acquisition in Sir Ibrahim. No less complicated and threatening were the purdah developments in regard to the Statistics Bill. Ther was too much eagerness visible in certain quarters for a look into the position of Bombay industrialists. Manchester could not have exhibited greater curiosity. But in the case of the compulsory disclosure of statistics there should be a fair measure affecting all provinces. It would be better to pass law whenever it is necessary, enabling Government to call for any statistics of private enterprise, provided it is for a definite restricted purpose. A perpetual inquisition in Bombay alone is not an equitable proposition.

Burma for—Europeans?

The "Times of India" published on Saturday a special cable which summarised the views of the Rangoon correspondent of the London "Times" on the "Home Rule movement in Burma." This correspondent informs the British public that there is a general belief that India has persistently neglected the Burmese interests and that Burma remains the Cinderella of the Indian Empire. "Burma for the Burmese," he concludes, "is now the slogan, adding: "There is no doubt that the people in Burma, including many Europeans, are by no means pleased at the method of governing Burma from the hill-top at Simla, and there is a strong feeling that separation from India is inevitable at a not very distant future." It is indeed very gracious of the "many Europeans in Burma" to sympathise with the desire of the Burmans for separation from India but the correspondent has omitted to mention the different angles from which the Burmans and the Europeans in Burma look at the matter. For, while what the Burman wants is not separation from India but the reform of the present system of government, the Europeans in Burma are anxious to keep Burma as an exclusive preserve for economic as well as political domination. The inspired propaganda about "Home Rule for Burma" is thus intended to mislead the British public about their real aim which is being furthered by the repressive campaign in full swing against the Nationalist forces which are working for a free Burma as part of a free India.

An Odious Tax.

The campaign is for the moment directed towards stifling the national protest against the humiliation of the capitation tax. It is an instructive commentary on the civilising influence of British Rule that an odious tax, which is an insult to the manhood of a people and is opposed to all canons of taxation, should not only still form part of the taxation system in Burma, but that all the engines of repression should be brought into play to crush the national agitation against its repeal. Rev. U. Ottama has been sentenced to a savage punishment of three years' imprisonment because he put himself at the head of this agitation and the most important national organisations of Burma have been declared illegal. Sir Harcourt Butler, having learnt nothing from his recent experience in India, has made the usual declaration that his Government is "determined to put down such a movement with all the powers at its command" and has been exulting over the fact that the "firm" measures taken in Tharrawaddy and Prome have so far succeeded that 90 per cent. of the amount due has already been collected. It does not, of course, concern him that the tax, as Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao pointed out in his article on the subject which we published th other day, "gives the widest possible latitude to the executive authority to exempt certain classes and certain areas from its operation at its will and pleasure." "is against all present day canons of taxation and is opposed to the sentiment of the community and is otherwise objectionable and out of harmony with the current standard of administration." The Dewan Bahadur trusts that for their own good name the Government of India will recognise public sentiment in this matter and make an early pronouncement abolishing this tax. Whether the Government of India have the wisdom to fulfil the Dewan Bahadur's expectation or not, it will not be long before the pressure of the agitation in Burma will compel Sir Harcourt Butler to realise once again that repression is a weapon which recoils ultimately on those who wield it.

"SNIFFING LIKE MANGY DOGS."

PREMIER COMPLAINS OF MISREPRESENTATION.

CONSERVATIVE-LIBERAL ONSLAUGHT ON LABOUR.

PARTY RIVALRY IN ELECTION ORATORY.

LAST MINUTE SURPRISES IN NOMINATIONS.

LONDON, Oct 18.

One week's election oratory shows that the Conservatives, whose hopes of victory are highest, have been vigorously attacking the Labour Government on patriotic grounds, Mr. Churchill yesterday giving the slogan "Foul Red Flag versus the Union Jack" which has been repeated with variations in Conservative platforms There have been anti-Labour demonstrations throughout the country, Lord Birkenhead for instance using the phrase "No money for murderers."

The Liberals have also been eloquent on the grave consequences of the Russian Treaty in which, Sir John Simon declared, "The Labour Government has met its Waterloo." Mr. Lloyd George told his hearers that they were being asked to give thirty millions sterling to Russia "where knives spring from the ground to tear the flesh of humanity."

This joint Conservative-Liberal onslaught on Labour has been productive of a rapproachement between the two traditionally opposed old parties, which is unprecedented in British politics. In some cases Conservative and Liberal candidates shook hands publicly and Lord Birkenhead in the course of a denunciation of the "disastrous period of Socialist Government" wished "from the bottom of my heart success to the patriotic Englishman Mr. Asquith at Paisley."

On other hand Minister Walsh denounced Mr. Asquith as "pecksniff" while Mr. Snowden charged Mr. Lloyd George with playing a deep political game and predicted if the Conservatives were returned with a small majority the country would find itself governed by a party led by Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Churchill and Lord Birkenhead with Mr. Asquith excluded.

That the Liberals are selling their soul in the theme of the Labour platforms where the defence of the Russian Treaty and the pride in Government's achievements at home and abroad are the keynotes of the speakers. Mr. Wheatley described the opponents' utterances on the subject of unemployment as "sheer impertinence" and declared unemployment was the direct result of the Capitalist regime. He predicted unemployment alone in a few years time would lead to the return of a Socialist Government to Westminster pledged to establish a new social order as rapidly as possible.—Reuter.

WITHDRAWAL OF CAMPBELL PROSECUTION.

NO PRESSURE EXERTED ON PREMIER

LONDON, Oct 18.

Speaking at Abergwynfi Mr. Macdonald said that no pressure for withdrawal of the Campbell prosecution was exerted on him or by him. There was nothing done in that respect which was illegitimate. He was personally against withdrawal, but the matter was left to the Attorney-General.—Reuter.

PREMIER COMPLAINS OF MISREPRESENTATION.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Mr. MacDonald speaking at Barry on way to Aberavon complained of misrepresentation from other two parties as regards Russia. He asked why they could not make a decent intellectual fight of it instead of sniffing like mangy dogs on a dung-heap. The Premier said that when Labour came to office, Russia was regarded as an outlaw State because we were foolish and from that began the hostile propaganda that spread into India, Egypt and Africa.

MR. SNOWDEN ON RUSSIAN LOAN.

Speaking at Leeds Mr. Phillip Snowde declared that he was unaware of the amount of the proposed loan to Russia. He declared that if he was the Chancellor when the question arose, there would be no loan to Russia and no loan to any foreign state except upon a substantial security which woul make a default practically impossible.—Reuter.

PREMIER AT ABERAVON.

GREETED BY ENTHUSIASTIC CROWD.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

There were scenes of wildest enthusiasm at the arrival of Mr. MacDonald at his constituency Aberavon to-night. He was greeted by a vast crowd which was blocking the approach to the town for several miles. The Premier looked utterly worn out. He said that he had never been so tired in his life. This crowd was so dense that the car took an hour and a half to proceed three miles. Sometimes it was completely held up even to the danger of upsetting, finally it broke down owing to the surging crowd, after which Mr MacDonald continued in a Motor Bus. He made a speech and delighted the crowd though his voice was scarcely audible He said they were going to have a finer, bigger and more decisive victory on their own battlefield than ever.—Reuter.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

Essen

AT THE MERCY OF RECKLESS SPEAKERS.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Mr. MacDonald had a magnificent reception when he opened his campaign at Aberavon. He said, "tittle tattle will play a big part in the election and the trouble is without a great widely read Press we will be at the mercy of those who speak recklessly and tell what is untrue."—Reuter.

REAL ISSUE BEFORE VOTERS.

PREMIER'S APPEAL FOR SUPPORT.

LONDON, Oct 17.

Mr. MacDonald's election address argues in justification of holding the election at such short notice on Home and Foreign grounds. He asserts that the Government and law officers took no improper and unusual action in the Campbell case. He declares that the real issue with the opponents was not the Campbell case but the life of Labour Government. He also claims he took bold step towards disarmament and peace at Geneva. Parliament would be asked after the election to agree to the arrangement to enlist in the world the prevention of war and limitation of armaments. As regards trade and unemployment he says the departments were now working in close contact with the representatives of employers and workers for the most affected industries. The Board of Trade had appointed a representative on the Industrial Committee completely surveying the present position of British industry with a view to take action to safeguard our position. The address concludes with an appeal to support to enable the Government to continue the work for peace abroad and national welfare at home. Thus "the dream of co-operative commonwealth of service would be realised."—Reuter.

CHOICE OF CANDIDATES FOR VOTERS

OXFORD, Oct. 18.

Some 1,400 candidates are being nominated to-day in Britain and Northern Ireland for 615 seats in the House of Commons. Formalities connected with the nomination of candidates have rarely excited more interest. Owing partly to the short time available for selecting candidates, but more especially to the tendency to avoid three-cornered contests in constituencies where one of the parties has but a poor chance of success it was not until the papers were actually handed to the returning officers that it became known what choice of candidates would be presented to the electors. Yesterday there were several more withdrawals of candidates. The only Minister who is being returned unopposed is the Postmaster-General, but it is probable that nine other Labour candidates will escape contests. The Conservatives who are meeting no opposition will probably number over thirty and include Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Wood, formerly Minister for Education, Lord Hugh Cecil, several ex-members for the Ulster Division and some University candidates. About eight Liberals are to secure unopposed election and they include Mr. Whitley, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Minister for Education, in the Coalition administration.

GROWING FORCE OF WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES.

The growing force of women's activities in political sphere is once more evidenced by the increased number of women's candidates. In 1918 there were 16 and no woman sat in that Parliament. In 1922 there were 33 women candidates and two were successful. In 1923 there were 31 and eight were successful. In the present contest the total has grown probably to 41

(Continued on next page.)

IBN SAUD'S DEMAND

EMIR ALI'S ACCEPTANCE

A CAIRO REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Cairgo.—The Newspaper 'Siassah" states that Emir Ali has addressed a letter to Ibn Saud declaring that he is ready to accept the latter's demands as submitted at the Kowait Conference.

The Sikh Sudhar Sangat, which is proceed- to dispose of 15,000 men.—Reuter.

REPORTED WAHBAI EXCESSES.

NEJD GOVT.'S DENIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Cairo.—The Nejd Government has communicated to the Egyptian Press denying the reported Wahabi excesses and promising to compensate non-combatants suffering through the invasion.—Reuter.

WAHABIS ENTER MECCA PEACEFULLY.

HE DJAZ NATIONAL PARTY'S CABLE TO M. SHAUKAT ALI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Mohd. Taweel, President of the National Party of Hedjaz has telegraphed to Maulana Shaukat Ali from Jeddah as follows:—

"Your telegram received. Thanks fo your zeal. The Wahabis have advanced on Mecca. We therefore perceived the necessity of the withdrawal of the Hedjaz forces to Jeddah for the respect of the holy sanctuary so as to avoid bloodshed and this was actually and completely carried out. The Wahabis entered Mecca peacefully. After the discussion with all Islamic delegations the suitability and position of the country will be decided. We wish nothing but the satisfaction of the Moslem world in respect of rendering facilities and comforts to the pilgrims for this holy house of the Almighty. We are anxiously expecting your delegation. Pray respond our appeal as the religious duty may call."

FUNERAL OF M. ANATOLE FRANCE.

WORLDWIDE TRIBUTES.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Paris.—Worldwide tributes were paid to M. Anatole France at his funeral which was attended by President Donmargue, Cabinet Ministers, academicians and diplomatists. A note-worthy occupant of the special enclosure was the Ex-premier Caillaux who was permitted to return to Paris from which he had been exiled for an alleged communication with the enemy in war-time. A detective sat behind the chauffeur while a taxi-cab full of police inspectors followed the car.

The British Government has expressed its condolence with the French Government for the death of M. Anatole France.—Reuter.

WHO SIGNED THE POSTER?

KIDNAPPING SCARE IN DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 19.

Apropeos of the poster regarding the alleged Kidnapping of Mussalman boys, it has now transpired that the poster was signed by a retired C. I. D Inspector in his capacity as the Secretary of the Defence of Islam Committee.

A number of prominent members of the latter organisation entirely disowned the poster at a meeting held at the Jamma Masjid.

FIRST TRANS-WORLD RADIO MESSAGE.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The Radio Society of Great Britain says that two London amateurs have picked up Morse signals from an amateur in New Zealand to whom one had wirelessed his address and received a cable from Dunedin, an amateur, congratulating on the "first trans-world message."—Reuter.

NO REDUCTION OF RED ARMY.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Moscow.—M. Trotzky in a speech at Naltchik said that it was impossible at present to reduce the Red Army, for Russia could not risk being brought to a state of servitude and the Red army protected her against the possibility of foreign aggression.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN BANDITS FIGHT WITH RUMANIAN TROOPS

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Bukharest.—Russian bandist came into Collision with a detachment of Rumanian troops at Tatarbunar (Bessarabia). 10 Russians were killed and one was wounded and the remainder dispersed.—Reuter.

The Governor of Bombay opened the 10th Session of the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference Poona on Saturday.

Sir Frederic Gauntelett lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Saturday.

The Annual Girl Guides Sports were held on the Government House Grounds at Ganeshkhind on Saturday.

THE ONE TEACHER.

GANDHI AS WORLD'S PEACE MAKER.

A BAHAI MISSIONARY'S TRIBUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Oct. 18.

"If Gandhi's principle were followed India would be the peace-maker of the world" so said Mrs. Stannard, Bahai Missionary in her lecture at the Hindu College. She paid a glowing tribute to Mahatmaji saying he is one man, one thinker, one teacher, in the world to-day. She compared his teachings to Baha' whose watchword also was unity. If they followed Gandhi's teachings and acted up to them they would be able to do a great deal for international freedom in religion and humanity. Persians have got the Bahai principles and when time comes the principles of Gandhi will be brought out by her fellow workers in Persia who are ready to work for great international peace and solidarity. There are higher things than international peace and solidarity. There is the world of humanity and thinking. They have to carry out but the theories of Gandhi outside India.

N-C-O THROUGH SPITE.

A GREAT SIN SAYS MAHATMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 18.

Mr. Gandhi has written an article in Gujarati for to-morrow's issue of "Navjivan" in which he says 'non-co-operation may be postponed in the forthcoming Congress but not the non-co-operators. Where there is love, co-operation and non-co-operation are in reality the same. Cooperation through selfishness is not co-operation but bribery. Non-co-opration through spite is, also, a great sin. Both should be avoided. The non-co-operators should embrace the co-operators The former may take help from Government, from practising pleaders, from Government officials and from the Legislative Councils in matters such as the settlement of Hindu-Muslim disputes and the removal of untouchability.

COTTON GROWING IN IRAQ.

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION WORKS.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

In connection with an important cotton growing concession in Iraq recently secured by a British Syndicate, the industrial correspondent of the "Daily News" learns that a half a million sterling contract will shortly be tendered by selected British engineering firms for the construction of the first section necessary for irrigation works a complete scheme of which is estimated to cost seventeen millions sterling and will include a barrage on the Euphrates, the formation of huge storage reservoirs at Habbaniyyah and Diyalah and the construction of a vast system of canals. The first contract provides for temporary works consisting of a new weir reconstruction of certain water courses and channels.—Reuter.

COTTON-GROWING IN KENYA.

PLEA FOR APPOINTING COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Nairobi.—The convention of Kenya settlers at a special session have decided to urge the Government, before Government further encourages native cotton-growing, to appoint a Commission of Enquiry into its general effect. The convention believes that it is likely to be ruinous to farmers and also detrimental to the moral of natives. The convention has also decided that the country is not yet able to express its opinion regarding the Federation of Eastern Territories and that an unofficial majority in the legislature is necessary as an initial step.—Reuter.

LEAGUE AND GERMANY.

BELGIAN REPLY.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Brussels.—The Belgium reply to Germany regarding her admission into the League does not see any objection to Germany occupying a permanent seat on the Council fulfilment of certain Provisions.—Reuter.

COALITION CABINET IN GERMANY.

LONDON, Oct 18.

Berlin.—Bargaining of Government with the various parties with a view to the formation of a coalition, which two days ago was apparently doomed to futility, had a remarkable denouncement in the announcement that the Cabinet would be enlarged by the inclusion of four Nationalists It is expected three Democratic Ministers will resign rather than co-operate with the avowed Monarchists and opponents of the Dawes plan. The Socialists "Vorwaerts" deplores the effect of such Government abroad.—Reuter.

CHEKIANG TROOPS' TERMS FOR LAYING DOWN ARMS.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Shanghai.—The Leaderless Chekiang troops have agreed to lay down arms provided they receive twenty dollars a piece and are transported to their homes free.—Reuter.

BACK TO DESPOTISM.

MR. HUQ'S COUNSEL OF DESPAIR.

DYARCHY NOT GIVEN A FAIR TRIAL.

EX-MINISTER'S EVIDENCE BEFORE REFORMS COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

Waves of reactionaryism and bitter communalism surged through the proceedings of the Reforms Enquiry Committee to-day confirming public apprehensions as to the utility of a Committee in suggesting any methods of constitutional advance. For nearly three hours the Committee was engaged to-day with hearing the views of Mr. Fazul Huq who out-ghaznavied Ghaznavi and found no other rule better than personal rule. No doubt his present views were born of his experiences at the hands of the Swarajists in Bengal who turned him out of office but one at least expected that he would stick to the view he had expressed before his short-lived ministership. Even that was not to be, for as he had himself admitted he has grown "wiser" and he is now a strong protagonist not for any kind of constitutional advance, nor for *status quo*, nor even for the Minto-Morley constitution but for some earlier kind of rule. The reasons for such a transformation in Mr. Fazlul Huq who, a few years ago was a strong Nationalist of the Tilak school of thought and who at one time talked against the British Rule in India were indeed inexplicable. As he admitted to his old colleague the Maharaja of Burdwan he wanted in 1919 complete Provincial Autonomy but today he not only opposed all constitutional advance but pleaded for turning back the clock and reversion to personal rule.

"UNSCRUPULOUS POLITICIANS."

From all his answers it was evident that his poignant feelings at having been turned out by the Swarajists were uppermost and could not be easily suppressed. He had not one good word for Swarajists like Sir P.C. Mitter but he roundly accused them. He said they are unscrupulous. They bribe people. They utilise their powers of patronage to suit party purposes. Their *morale* is low and their presence in a Legislative Chamber will rob it of all dignity and what more they are not educated enough to appreciate the usefulness of the present dyarchical constitution and exercise their votes in a reasonable manner. Such was the declaration of Mr. Fazlul Huq made in the course of his evidence when he not only defended dyarchy but prayed for its long-life because in Mr. Huq's opinion dyarchy is the first safe step towards Responsible Government and inasmuch as it had not been given a fair trial it must be continued. As for the defects there were really none. Everything is alright in existing constitution and what are wanted are mutual goodwill and desire to work the constitution. But Mr. Huq stated that the whole of the Bengal Legislative Council was dead against dyarchy and therefore they had turned out those Ministers who went to work that dyarchy, another reason being that the two Ministers were Mahomedans. But for Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru the evidence given by Mr. Fazlul Hoq would have taken a dangerous and retrograde turn. Before Sir Alexander Muddiman, Sir Mahomed Shafi and the Maharaja of Burdwan the witness had a smooth sailing for the questions were all deliberately aimed at proving that the present reforms should not have been conferred to India with its backward electorate and legislators who do not know how to appreciate the significance and potentialities of their powers. Indeed it transpired in course of the evidence that Mr. Huq had in a secret memorandum he had submitted to the Bengal Government had considered it a mistake on the part of the Imperial Government to have made the announcement of the 20th of August 1917. There was Sir Tej Bahadur to expose every argument of Mr. Huq, and shatter his evidence to pieces. Sir Tej Bahadur had unearthed a speech which Mr. Huq had made in the Bengal Legislative Council only a few months ago stating that dyarchy must come to an end and then he asked Mr. Huq to state since when he had grown wiser. Mr. Huq replied that wisdom dawned since the Non-co-operation movement was started and that his views on the Reforms were known to the whole world. Consistency was not Mr. Huq's virtue, for he who wanted complete autonomy in 1919 now asked for personal rule of a strong autocrat because forsooth the electorates are backward and Mr. Huq went even to the length of saying that that a considerable section of the Bengal Mahomedans are of his view that there should be no further advance. Sir Mahomed Shafi did not forget to elicit from Mr. Huq one simple word answer "yes" to a leading question "You mean this view is the results of the experiences which Mahomedans had during the last three years?' One wonders what where the experiences of Mahomedans during the last three years. The only alleged experience which appeared during Mr. Huq's examination was the rejection of salaries to the two Ministers on the supposed ground that they were Mahomedans but Sir Tej Bahadur by means of very clever cross-examination made Mr Huq confuss that the vote of Swarajists in the Bengal Council was an honest vote against Dyarchy and that even if a Hindu had been a member he too would have shared the same fate. The tables were thus turned against Mr. Huq not only on this point but also as regards his charge of corruption against Swarajists for Sir Tej Bahadur again quoted the printed proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council where it appeared that Swarajists had levelled a similar attack on Mr. Huq. But Sir Alexander Muddiman came to the rescue of the witness by stating that relevancy of this issue was only so far as finding out the remedies against corruption. In relation to the extent thereof and there should be brought on. But Sir Tej Bahadur rightly emphasised that these charges of corruption and bribery could not be taken siriously unless proved before law courts. Mr. Huq got practically exhausted before the fire of Sir Tej Bahadur's searching cross-examinations and when he came to Sir Sivaswami Iyer he (Mr Huq) to admit that his cry for going back was indeed a counsel of despair and that he still hoped that relations with the Swarajists would improve so that Dyarchy could be worked satisfactorily after which only they could make a bid for the next constitutional advance. For this much relief we must thank Sir Sivaswami Iyer. But throughout his evidence Mr. Huq proved that he was speaking with the Swarajists on his brain.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

Mr. Fazlul Huq, ex-Minister, Bengal was examined to-day by the Reforms Enquiry Committee on a memorandum in which he justified the retention of Dyarchy and communal representation and opposed an immediate grant of full Responsible Government. Foreign invasions into India, he said, introduced a large foreign element into the population and marred its homogeneity, with the result that at the present moment India was a vast congeries of distinct races and communities in unequal stages of political development. If, therefore, Responsible Government was introduced without proper limitations and safeguards the transference of power to popular control would mean the domination of one particular community over the less advanced communities. Those acquainted with the intense feelings of animosity and antagonism with which different communities looked upon one another would at once realise the effects of such a contingency. Nowhere, at any time in the world's history had the experiment of Responsible Government been tried amongst warring creeds and communities. The best and safest way of trying the experiment was by watching how it worked in a limited sphere. This was the real justification of Dyarchy as the first step towards Responsible Government, and enabled them to judge how far within the limits of Dyarchy the grant of Responsible Power to a heterogenous people was consistent with the safety of varied and conflicting interests. Even the limitation of the field of the Government was not enough to protect the weaker communities from an arbitrary exercise of power by the stronger communities. An adequate representation of communities through special electorates was, therefore, necessary. Hence the justification for the continuance of communal representation. Dyarchy in Mr. Huq's opinion had not been given a fair trial at all, because in the first term of Councils a large portion of the population held aloof, and during the second term a large section entered the Councils with the deliberate object of wrecking the Constitution. Responsible Government was possible only with a sufficiently well-educated electorate but this essential was wanting in India. Moreover, the members of the Legislature did not understand their proper functions. Therefore, the Responsible Goverament should not be granted immediately.

Proceeding, Mr. Huq disagreed with the views of other ex-Ministers expressed before the Committee that the Secretaries and other officials hampered the Ministers in the administration of 'Transferred' Departments and got their decisions upset by surreptitious appeals to Governors. His experience had been otherwise and Mr. Huq added that if Ministers assumed a supercilious air it would only be human if the Secretaries resented such an attitude. Secretaries did not generally belong to any of the contending communities in India, and as such, they were in a position to hold the scales even whenever Ministers were prone to be influenced by political or communal prejudices. While agreeing that slender finances prevented the Ministers from carrying out their policies, Mr. Huq speaking purely for Bengal pointed out that the Finance Member was not responsible for hampering the Ministers. The real difficulty in Bengal was injustice under the Meston settlement which he urged must be revised so that Bengal might be free from the present heavy burden, and he further urged that the proceeds of income-tax and jute tax be handed over to Bengal. Concluding he meets the argument for a unified Government, by pointing out that in Bengal such a system had been worked by His Excellency Lord Lytton, and there was no justification for any complaint on the part of the Ministers that the absence of a unified Government prevented them from carrying out their policies. It was the fault of the Minister if he failed to convince his colleagues and his failure could not be

(Continued on page 8.)

BOMBAY FINANCE SCANDAL.

IRREGULARITIES IN GOVT. DEPARTMENTS.

SIDELIGHT ON "EFFICIENT" ADMINISTRATION.

AUDIT REPORT OF BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ACCOUNTS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 17.

The Report of the Committee on Public Accounts on Audit and Appropriation Reports of the year 1922-23, along with Audit Report for the same year has been made available to the members of the Legislative Council, to-day. The Committee is the Standing Committee of the Legislative Council under statutory rules and is composed of the Finance Member, the Hon. Mr. Hidayatullah; the Hon. Mr. Padhay, Secretary to the Finance Department, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Messrs. H. B. Shivdasani, S S Dev, A. N Surve, R G Pradhan, S T Kambli and Khan Saheb Mansuri. The Committee met under the presidency of the then Finance Member Mr. Cadell on July 23, and following days. The Committee decided that minutes of its proceedings be printed and presented to the Legislative Council as representing the views and recommendations of the Committee. Mr. R. G. Pradhan had added a dissenting note. The Audit Report divides financial irregularities occurring in Civil, Public Works, and Development Departments as under:—

Civil Department:—(1) double claims or payments, (2) drawal of money in advance of requirements, (3) questionable interpretation of rules or orders (4) claims covered by no authority and held to be unjustified by circumstances, (5) excess over estimates and other irregularities of forest department and (6) embezzlements.

Public Works Department:—(1) starting of works before estimates were sanctioned or allotment of funds was made (2) irregular payment to avoid lapse of grants (3) preparation of ficticus muster roll, (4) shortage of tools, (5) occupation of Government bungalows as residences at nominal rent, (6) occupation of Government bungalows rent free without property, (7) loss of rent due to oversight of Government orders, (8) loss due to delay in assessing rent or installations of water supply, (9) incorrect balance of materials at site, (10) payment of compensation for loss of materials without actual measurement, (11) unusual payments, (12) insufficient attention to financial interests.

Bombay Development Department.—(1) insufficient attention to financial interests, (2) interest charges for land acquisition in the civil department net expenditure placed under objection as representing substantial deviation from rules amounted to Rs. 1,296,364 or 1.08 per cnt of total expenditure Rs. 1,18,752,434 as against similar percentage .86 in the preding year.

IRREGULARITIES IN P. W. D.

BAD SUPERVISION.

In Public Works Department on civil works expenditure Rs. 12,689,849 percentage of net objections to total expenditure after excluding objections for want of vouchers came to 17.35 per cent as against 42.79 per cent in preceding year. During the year there were 21 items costing Rs. 80,828 objected to for want of estimates. In 52 items estimates were exceeded to the extent of Rs. 467,506 and in 35 items miscellaneous irregularities accounted for Rs. 318,581. In the Irrigation branch of Public Works Department, the percentage of net objections on total expenditure Rs. 10,441,378 came to 41 per cent as against 71 per cent in the preceding year. In 48 items Rs. 9,956,968 were incurred without estimates in 111 items estimates were exceeded to the extent of Rs. 602,550 and in 12 items miscellaneous irregularities accounted for Rs. 8,131,644. Decrease in percentage of unauthorised expenditure in the department is explained as being due to stringent orders of local Government against orders of local Government expenditure.

In the Development Department the percentage of net objections to total expenditure of Rs. 26,560,802 came to 2.63 per cent as against 99.9 per cent in the preceding year. In 4 items Rs. 55,012 were incurred for want of estimates and in 36 items estimates were exceeded to the extent of Rs. 3,20,653 while 3 items of miscellaneous irregularities accounted for Rs. 24,053. Recoveries in 1922-23 as a result of audit of objections amounted to Rs. 125,022. The Auditor-General had recommended, in view of the Forest Department being quasi-commercial in maintainance of separate commercial accounts, pending final orders. The Accountant-General says he is drawing up capital accounts of Forest Department with a view to maintenance of commercial accounts.

The Standing Committee considered the Audit and Appropriation Reports, departments by department, and in nearly all cases accepted, the explanation offered and concurred with the action taken. Public attention may however be drawn to a few sections of the report. In the Audit report of the Development Department under the category of "insufficient attention to financial interests", the following appears: "While submitting certain revised estimates for sanction of Government a superintending engineer reported that in one case excess was due to the collaps of a structure already built. Further enquiry brought to light, the following facts that the collapse was due to carelessness and neglect of the assistant engineer in charge as (a) excavation was carried out for foundations without regard to nature of soil, (b) maximum amount of excavation was one foot only and there were only 6 inches of lime concrete underneath walls, (c) hence masonary was built in mud instead of lime and work was not supervised by any senior officer as there was no executive engineer and superintending engineer in charge of the division considered that the senior assistant engineer should be able to carry out the construction of ordinary bungalows without supervision." In this connection the Director of Development informed the Standing Committee that he admitted supervision was bad and that the work was also bad. The assistant engineer responsible was already discharged and the Superintending Engineer, who was subsequently placed on the retired list, was informed that in future he must exercise better supervision and that work must be done satisfactorily.

In regard to the incurring of expenditure without estimates or the allotment of funds in Public Works Department, the Auditor-General had observed:

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REMARKS.

"Irregularities of this nature continued to be prevalent as before. The latest orders issued by the Local Government are contained in a Government memorandum dated 30th November 1922, stating that officers and subordinates incurring irregular expenditure in contravention of the existing rules and orders will be subject to the disciplinary action. Typical instances of this form of irregularity are as follows: (a) On 18th October 1922, Executive Engineer applied for permission to start jungle-cutting, surveying and levelling and lining-out in anticipation of the sanction to the plans and estimates for certain cuts in order that the commencement of work by the contractor might not be delayed by these preliminary departmental operations. Permission was communicated to the Executive Engineer two days later. Expenditure on the work amounted to Rs. 174,499 between November 1922 and March 1923. No funds were provided before March 1923, in the course of which months, three allotments totalling Rs. 179,500 were made. Estimate for the work was not sanctioned till 12th July 1923. Even if the urgency of work be admitted the question arises whether it could not have been foreseen in time to allow of the estimate being sanctioned before its commencement, nor is it clear why no funds were provided until the expenditure had exceeded a lakh and a quarter and the work had been in progress for four months. The fact that three separate allotments were necessary in March suggests no great degree of control over the progress of the work, while the further fact that payments made were less than the allotment by four annas only, taken in conjunction with the payment of a further sum of no less than Rs. 19,000 on the 4th of April, suggests that it was the actual disbursements made rather than the work done or the liabilities incurred which were regulated by the funds allotted for work. (b) An estimate amounting to Rs. 677,092 for providing one dredger and two hopper barges was submitted by the Superintendding Engineer on 1st December 1922, forwarded by the Chief Engineer to Government (after a slight modification) on 7th February 1923, and sanctioned by Government for Rs. 680,251, on 14th July 1923. Meanwhile, the work was commenced in December though permission for the commencement of the work in anticipation of the sanction was not given till 21st February 1923. By the close of March the works expenditure amounted to Rs. 540,736 though the works expenditure on this account provided for in the estimate sanctioned 3½ months later amounted to Rs. 533,589 only. The budget provision of Rs. 500,000 had been made in the estimates of the year and further allotment of Rs. 50,000 was made on the last day of the year to cover the expenditure already incurred. The case illustrates how the estimate and allotment alike lose much of their meaning if not sanctioned in time to act as a check upon the spending officer."

In this connection the minutes of proceedings of the Standing Committee on public accounts reords the Joint Secretary Public Works Department read out the following explanation:—

"This work was urgently required to remedy the distress caused by the silting of the Nara Supply Channel which commands an area of 2 million acres of the land including the large Jamrao and Eastern Nara Canal systems. It was administratively approved by Government in the Government memorandum No. 1598. (1), dated 26th July 1922 after previous consultation with the Finance Department, and fair plans and estimates were submitted by the Chief Engineer in Sind to Government in October 1922. They were returned to the Chief Engineer in October 1922, for indicating the allocation of cost between account heads and canals concerned, but permission was given by Government to start work in anticipation of the sanction to the estimates. They were re-submitted to Government in January 1923, but were returned to the Chief Engineer in February 1923 for carrying out certain necessary accounts corrections. They were re-submitted in April 1923, and sanctioned in July 1923. As regards the allotment of funds, the work was not foreseen in 1921-22, and consequently no provision was made for it in the Budget for 1922-23. The requisite funds had therefore to be provided by re-appropriation gradually as savings on the grants for other works became available."

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S STRICTURES.

The Accountant-General's opinion was that the work should not have proceeded without the allocation of funds. Estimates, even though not absolutely correct, must be made. Otherwise there was plenty of scope for waste. The Hon. Member, General Department replied that the estimate did exist and was worked upon and not exceeded. Funds however, were anticipated from savings. Mr. Shivasadasani enquired about the estimate which was not available. He was told that if it had been exceeded it would have been shown in the report. Mr. Lalji Naranji, considered that the Finance Committee should have been consulted, but was told that their approval would not have met this technical objection. Moreover, the Committee can only meet at long intervals. It was explained that normally the Accountant General's objections were being met and that the Finance Department consistently refused to sanction reappropriations when the source of supply could not be definitely pointed out. But the decision to meet this unforeseen expenditure from savings is most economical and an account objection has arisen because savings can only be determined towards the end of the year.

The Committee on the understanding that the procedure pointed out by the Accountant-General is to be followed in future agreed that no further action was necessary. The Hon. Member, General Department, referred to the fact that three separate allotments were necessary in March suggests no great degree of control over the progress of the work and wished the Accountant-General is to be followed in future agreed red to the fact that three separate allotwith the control over the work. The Accountant-General replied that the report was his predecessor's, but he understood that he referred not to the lack of technical control but the lack of financial control. The minutes of proceedings of the Standing Committee dated 25th July records:—The Accountant-General stated that during three years ending March 1922, there had undoubtedly been much extravagance in expenditure on Government House and subsidiary buildings, but that at present by recent orders of the Secretary of State all expenditure was being pre-audited in his office and the expenditure of all three Government Houses on the original works restricted to Rs. 5,000. The commencement of works without proper sanction was, therefore, now impossible. Mr. Lalji Maraji was of opinion that there had been serious extravagance to which the attention of the House must be drawn and asked whether it would not be possible to deduct some of the excess expenditure every year from the Government House grant in future. The Chairman pointed out that such a procedure would only be penalising the present Governor and might either lead to necessary improvements being left undone or to excessive budget demands. The Hon. Minister, Public Works Department, pointed out that the works executed were still in existence, and had not been lost, and the the very considerable percentage of total expenditure had been incurred on Body Guard Lines, transfer of which had been an extremely good business transaction, because the old Lines had been very well sold while the boom was on. The Committee was informed that the Executive Engineer and the Secretary, Public Works Department, who were in office during this period had both retired, and that the period included final years of the pre-Reforms administration when the Governor himself was in charge of the Public Works portfolio. The Committee was satisfied that sufficient steps had been taken to prevent extravagance in future but desired that the matter should be brought particularly to the notice of the Legislative Council.

(To be continued.)

"SNIFFING LIKE MANGY DOGS."

(Continued from previous page.)

and may be still further increased. Both the Conservatives and the Liberals as well as Labour leaders recognise that franchise inequalities under which a single women still suffer cannot be sustained. Mr. Baldwin in a speech last night stated that his party were in favour of equal political rights for men and women and desired that the question of extension of franchise should if possible be settled by an agreement. With this in view they would, if returned to power propose that the matter be referred to a Conference of all the political parties. Mr. Asquith in his speech at Paisley said: "You must not only remove, but you must obliterate the distinction of sex. Women should have votes on precisely the same terms as men."—B. O. W.

NOMINATIONS COMPLETE.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The nominations have been completed except for the English combined university and the Wales university. Among 32 who were unopposed 16 were Conservatives, were Labourites, 6 were Liberals and 1 was Nationalist.—Reuter.

1405 NOMINATIONS MADE.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The number of selected candidates for nomination has reached 1405.—Reuter.

NOMINATION DAY PASSES OFF QUIETLY.

LAST-MINUTE SURPRISES.

LONDON, Oct 19

The nomination day passed off pretty free of incident in a bright and sunny weather. There was a usual crop of last-minute surprises mainly provided by Labourites who put forward candidates in the consituencies where it had been expected that the fight would be between Conservatives and Liberals. Consequently, three-cornerd contests, which now number 225, are more numerous than had been expected. Apart from these last, there will be Conservative versus Liberal contests in 51 constituencies Conservative versus Labour in 247 and Liberal versus Labour in 54, while three constituencies will witness four, or more, Cornered fights.

Ten Sinn Feiners have been nominated from Ulster.

There are 39 women candidates and no fewer than 17 Quakers standing, of whom 13 are Labourites.

The most surprising withdrawal was that of an Irish nationalist, Mr. Joseph Devlin, who intended to put himself up for Liverpool against the ex-Conservative member, Sir Leslie Scott, Solicitor-General. The latter, consequently, has had a walk-over.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, at the last moment, faced Liberal opposition in addition to Marquess Curzon's son-in-law, Mr. Oswald Mosley, who is a Labour candidate and formerly sat for Harrow as a Conservative.—Reuter.

UNOPPOSED RETURNS.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Unopposed returns to Parliament include Mr. Baldwin, speaker Mr. Whitley, Minister Hartshorn and Mr. T. P. O'Connor.—Reuter.

"A RECORD OF UNREDEEMED PROMISES."

MR. ASQUITH'S SPEECH AT PAISLEY.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Following the broadcasting of the speeches of Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Baldwin earlier this week listeners-in throughout the country heard to-night Mr. Asquith's speech to his Paisley supporters. He denounced in unmeasured terms the Russian Treaty as contemplating to subsidize the Soviet Government. He termed the Labour Government's record as one of unredeemed promises. He concluded by saying that the Liberal Party was as anxious as anybody to resume trading relations with Russia and did not confuse the Russian people with the "handful of tyrants who for the moment have usurped authority".

The transmission of the speech was so clear that even those who heckled were heard in London.—Reuter.

"REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND. UNTHINKABLE."

CHELMSFORD'S TESTIMONIAL TO LABOUR GOVT.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Lord Chelmsford speaking in London, expressed the opinion that revolution in Great Britain was unthinkable. He said that he had been associated with a very honourabe and loyal set of men in the present Government. He was confident that none of his colleagues could be associated with the word 'revolution'' which was sometimes associated with the party with which he was co-operating.—Reuter.

"FIGHTING WITH BACK TO WALL."

ZINOVIEFF ON MACDONALD'S PREMIERSHIP.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Riga.—M. Zinovieff, in a remarkable speech at Mosoow, regarding Mr. MacDonald's Premiership, expressed the Bolshevists' heart-felt desire for the continuance of Mr. Macdonald's administration because it was under the pressure of revolutionary labour, he asserted that Mr. Macdonald's so-called followers had forced him to sign the Russian Treaties and release Mr. Campbell. M. Zinovieff declared that now it was unnecessary to send agitators abroad because enemies like Mr. Macdonald had become their best agitators.

M. Zinovieff's speech, which was accompanied by laughter, described Mr. Macdonald's situation as affording the 'Finest cinema display for us on the International political screen." He taunted Mr. Macdonald with the statement on the eve of the acceptance of the Premiership that he was determined to have no monkey tricks from Moscow. He expressed the opinion that Mr. Macdonald was now fighting with his back to the wall and must find serious arguments in favour of Bolshevism and 'willy nilly'' plead Moscow's cause in order to defend Mr. Campbell.—Reuter

MR. SNOWDEN'S HOPE.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

In a speech to-day at Rochdale Mr. Snowden said that if it were a set-back to the Labour movement in this election, its consequences would be disastrous to the working class movement in the world. He predicted that Labour would do better in this election than in any of previous elections.—Reuter.

MR. THOMA'S WARNING.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Mr. J. H. Thomas at Wakefield to-day said when their opponents boasted that Labour would be wiped out, they, like little boys, were walking to the church yard whistling to keep up courage. He warned the Liberals that by combining with the Conservatives against the People's Party they were encouraging class hatred.—Reuter.

EX-INDIAN CIVIL SERVANT AS A LABOUR CANDIDATE.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Mr. G. T. Garrat, who was for nine years in the Indian Civil Service and an ex-Indian cavalry officer in Mesopotamia in war time, is standing as a Labour candidate for Cambridge shire, Mr. Montagu's old seat.

CONSERVATIVES' AGRICULTURAL POLICY.

OXFORD, Oct. 18.

Mr. Baldwin touching on the Conservative policy in regard to agriculture said that he should if returned repeal the Wages Act passed by the Labour Government. The Conservatives would take care that sufficient help by way of subsidy or otherwise was given to the sugar beet industry. Agricultural industry wanted fixity. He was not sanguine of any Conference between the various parties, but if that failed he should be prepared to confer with the whole industry and if an agreement was reached on any broad principle that would help farming as well. He would do everything in his power to frame a policy to give effect to that desire and to carry it out.—B. O. W.

BACK TO DESPOTISM.

(Continued from page 7)

attributed to a parsimonious Finance Member.

The oral examination of Mr. Fazlul Huq proved very interesting.

Sir Alexander Muddiman said he gathered that the witness felt that the electorate was not sufficiently educated nor had the candidates sufficient qualifications to justify a further advance.

Witness replied that was so and there were other reasons also. He wanted that the present system be worked further.

President:—You want a separate purse and a Joint Financial Secretary for the "Transferred" side?

Answer:—Yes

Q.—Why?

A.—Because it would conduce to efficient working and encourage economy when Ministers knew that they must remain within their resources.

When the witness was asked as to why he had not asked for a Joint Financial Secretary during his Ministership, he replied:—"We had such strenuous time. We had not even breathing time to ask for anything. We were fighting for our very existence. (Laughter.)

President:—Are you satisfied with the arrangements in Bengal in regard to franchise, particularly in respect of the representation of Mahomedans?

Answer:—I was a party to the Lucknow Pact. Personally, I am satisfied with the Mahomedan representation. When the Mahomedans are more advanced they will gradually get more representation.

President:—You admit there is another school of opinion.

A.—Yes.

Further questioned by the President the witness modified his demand that the returns from income-tax and jute-tax amounting to about seven and a half crores should go to Bengal in view of the difficulty that would face the Central finances. The witness agreed that he would be satisfied if his Province got only a portion of these taxes. The witness emphasised that the position of the whole Government of Bengal was very risky, because of lack of funds. Those who were talking loudly about Provincial Autonomy in Bengal did not realise its seriousness. Provincial Autonomy could bring no result without finances.

Questioned about his relations with officials the witness said they were of a very cordial character. Not on a single occasion did his Secretary go to the Governor because of the difference in their opinions. There were always joint consultations between the two-halves.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

President:—It has been represented to us that a good deal of bribery and corruption took place in the Bengal Council in connection with the recent voting on the salaries of the Ministers.

Mr. Huq:—We have definite information that votes were really purchased.

President:—I don't want to go into details, but corruption was prevalent.

Answer:—It was prevalent.

Q.—Do you regard that as a satisfactory state of affairs?

Answer:—No: entirely unsatisfactory.

President:—Are you aware that in certain Constitutions such as the American and the Canadian the bribing of the elected representatives is a criminal offence. Are you in favour of its being made a criminal offence in India.

Answer:—I would.

Q.—You regard it as an anomaly that the bribing of an elector in India is a criminal offence, but it is not criminal to bribe a representative elected.

Witness:—Yes.

President:—We were told the other day that the Government of Bengal were afraid of criticism in the Bengal Council, and therefore, did not enforce decrees of a civil court in an affair. (Tarakeshwar.)

Answer.—I am not aware of it.

Maharajah of Budwan:—Do ou think th Bengal Government was afraid of criticism. Did it not appoint receiver?

Answer.—It appointed a receiver. I don't think it was afraid.

Sir Sivaswami Iyer:—Was the receiver put into possession?

Witness:—I am not aware of details.

Sir Muhammad referring to the statement of the witness in reply to the President that he was opposed to an advance suggested that he might be opposed to the grant of Provincial Autonomy, but was he also opposed to the transfer of some more subjects?

Witness:—Subjects like Judicial and Land Revenue may be transferred.

President:—You say in your memorandum that you strongly deprecate the transfer of more subjects to popular control.

Witness:—Yes. But there are one or two subjects which might be transferred without any risk to public interests.

Sir Muhammad Shafi.—Which subject you consider should not in the present political conditions be transferred?

A.—The General Administration and the Police.

President:—Law and order?

Answer.—Yes; law and order.

President:—You don't consider Land Revenue very important?

Answer:—Comparatively less important. You might try the experiment.

President:—Do you think these will satisfy public opinion?

Answer.—There are some who will never be satisfied, but there are some who may be satisfied.

Sir Muhammad Shafi:—In your Province the Mahomedans want the maintenance of a separate electorate and would resent its abolition?

Answer.—Yes.

Dr. Paranjpye asked whether the witness suggested that advanced communities should wait until the backward fell in line with them, or would he agree that if the advanced communities were moving forward, the backward would have an incentive also to move forward rapidly.

Mr. Huq disagreed, and said that in that case the advanced communities would have a monopoly of power.

Dr. Paranjpye referring to Mr. Huq's statement that because there were warring elements in India progress must be slow, asked whether there were not warring elements in the Transvaal when it was granted Responsible Government?

Witness said he was not aware of the conditions of the Transvaal.

Sir Muhammad Shafi suggested that in the Transvaal Self-Government was granted only to Whites and not to natives, and that whites had a community of interests.

"DYARCHY HAD NOT A FAIR TRIAL."

Touching the question of electors, Dr. Paranjpye said England did not wait to advance because of the backwardness of the elector.

Witness did not agree that the elector in England was then backward.

Dr. Paranjpye next suggested that one of the great defects of Dyarchy was that Ministers who were not responsible for the "reserved" half were considered by the public responsible for all actions of Government, and therefore incurred odium.

Mr. Huq said the public were sensible and would understand if the difference was explained properly.

Dr. Paranjpye then stated the view that Dyarchy had been given a very fair trial during the first three years because of the absence of extreme elements, and that it had been a failure even under those circumstances.

Witness did not think Dyarchy had a fair trial, because the working of the first Councils was so smooth in the face of strong opposition that Ministers never cared to do much to win public app'ause. They thought they would easily be returned again as Non-Co operation would continue. The ex-Ministers who had said Dyarchy was a failure had played to the gallery (Laughter). Witness did not see any difficulty in working Dyarchy. If there had been good opposition it would have egged the Ministers on to work. The first Council was lifeless and the witness soon got disgusted with it.

Dr. Paranjpye:—Councils are very much alive now?

Answer:—It is more than that now (laughter).

Replying to Sir Arthur Froom the witness said that he had in his mind as the final goal full Provincial Autonomy. He fully recognised that the very province had been suffering from ack of funds. If provinces had more funds the Ministers would have been able to do something more tangible and thereby satisfy at least the reasonable section of critics, but the feeling among the members of the Bengal Legislative Council was for ending Dyarchy.

Replying to Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith witness said that the one duty of members of the Legislative Council was to destroy the Constitution.

Sir Henry:—If your colleague had been a Hindu Ministr or if a third Minister had been appointed who was a Hindu, do you think you would have a solid Minister'al party.

Mr. Fazlul Huq:—We would have got more Hindu votes.

Sir Henry:—The disadvantage was that you both were Mahomedans?

Mr. Huq:—Yes. Proceeding, the witness said that the Ministers must have some power of patronage, but it must be exercised in a legitimate manner. If that power was used for purposes other than public interests, then that must be removed.

SWARAJISTS IN COUNCIL.

Sir Tej Bahadur:—You will agree that Swarajists have deliberately come into the Council with a view to abolish Dyarchy?

Mr. Haq:—Yes.

Sir Tej Bahadur:—Were you surprised that there was a complete divergence between you and them?

Mr. Haq:—I was never surprised, I was fully prepared.

Sir Tej Bahadur:—Assuming that you were not a Mahomedan, but a Hindu and your views were known to Swarajists did you think that Swarajists would have behaved otherwise?

Mr. Haq:—I don't think they would have tolerated me even then.

Sir Tej Bahadur:—So far as your views were concerned they were the views which were condemned by them, irrespective of the fact you were a Mahomedan?

Mr. Haq:Possibly by the Swarajist Hindus, but there were others who were not Swarajists but who voted against us because we were Mahomedans.

Sir Tej Bahadur:—So far as Swarajists Hindus were concerned, you are prepared to acquit them of any bias that you are a Mahomedan?

Mr. Haq.—Their major object was the wrecking of Dyarchy at all costs. There may have been minor considerations.

"NO NEED OF IMPROVEMENT IN PRESENT SYSTEM."

Replying to Sir Sivaswami Iyer, witness said that he would not willingly go back upon the Reforms and still hoped that better relations would prevail and they would be able to work Dyarchy to such an extent that Indians could fairly claim more and gradually, and achieve autonomous Government.

Sir Sivaswami Iyer:—You have expressed in your first memorandum somewhat more strongly that you can no more expect representative institutions in India than hot-house, flowers in the Polar regions. Do you still adhere to that view?

Mr. Haq:—At the present moment, I must adhere to that statement.

Sir Sivaswami: You don't think there is any necessity for improvement in the present system for some time to come at any rate?

Mr. Haq: Yes

MUSLIMS' EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

GOVERNOR ON ITS DIFFICULTIES.

EDUCATION AND POLITICAL SALVATION.

MR. DEHLAVI'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 18.

The tenth session of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference was opened by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay at the Haroon Hall which was crowded to its full capacity by a large number of delegates from various parts of the country. Among those present were His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, the Hon. Mr. G. H. Hidayatulla and the Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi, Ministers, the Hon. Mr. Lawrence, the Hon. Mr. C. Mehta and the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Members of the Governor's Executive Council, Mr. Hesketh, Director of Public Instruction and a large number of non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council now in session here. After some recitations from the Quran the Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed His Excellency the Governor and the delegates.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Sheikh Yakub Vazir Mohamed, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of his speech said:—

This Conference has been from the time of its inception exploring all avenues for the progress of education on right lines in our community. No institution as no nation can, live on the past, however glorious it may be. There is a time ahead which will call forth all our energies to successfully emerging out of the intensive struggle that our community will have to face. We are passing through a very eventful period. We have to watch the currents into which public life is being deflected and determine our own lines of advance. In all countries where parliamentary system of Government is followed an educated electorate is supposed to be a great national asset. It is a happy sign of the times that India is progressing rapidly towards that ideal which recent developments have brought within the pale of practical politics. It is for conferences such as these to find ways and means to popularise education among the masses, amongst the lowest stratum of the society.

GLARING DISCREPANCIES.

Gentlemen, if we review our position as regards education in its various phases, we cannot fail to notice certain very glaring discrepancies. The statistics on account of Primary, Secondary and Collegiate Education disclose considerable disproportion and leave very wide gaps. Even if the case of Primary Education is taken, a great falling-off is noticed during its higher stages. In other words the position can be summed up in this way that while in Primary schools from the Infant Class up to Standard III figures work out a fairly satisfactory average, the percentage is very low in the higher classes. It would not therefore be amiss to sound here a note of warning against placing too much reliance on the figures on account of Primary Education which are in a way misleading. This dwindling down of attendance returns even in the higher stages of Primary Education is naturally reflected in our Secondary and Collegiate Education. Primary schools are the real feeders for Secondary institutions which in their turn provide the nucleus for University Education. Herein, therefore, we read the riddle of the poor position we occupy in respect of Secondary and Collegiate Education. On the basis of the above diagnosis of the present situation, no man with any pretensions to sanity can reach any other conclusion than this that all our energies must be focussed on the broad dissemination of Primary and Secondary Education. Let there be no misunderstanding regarding the position that I have taken up. I have not the least intention to belittle the importance of Collegiate Education nor am I not alive to its utility and importance to our community. What I mean to say is this that there should be a concentration of our efforts largely on Primary and Secondary Education and then as a natural corollary we shall be in a position to provide teachable material for the Colleges and create a wider demand for University Education.

Co-ordination of our activities within the bounds of this extensive Presidency, if the present situation is correctly analysed, is a very important factor that has to be reckoned with. To bring the various bodies and Anjumans working in the field of Education on a common platform and introduce thorough organisation and systematisation of work, will certainly accelerate our pace towards the Promised Land. Some machinery, therefore, will have to be evolved to link these various Anjumans together with a view to making them suitable adjuncts to this Conference. It is, however, by no means an easy walk-over to bring about this consummation. An extensive propaganda work will have to be carried on and an intensive programme of rural instruction will have to be gone through.

For financial stringency many educational schemes have been left to hang fire. In this city it was decided long ago to house all educational institutions for the Muhammadans on a plot of ground which was acquired for the purpose. It is, however, disappointing to learn that the project has now been shelved. As the financial horizon is now clearing up, it is hoped efforts will be made to give practical effect to the scheme and to remove a long-standing grievance of the city.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor in opening the session said:—

It is not necessary, I hope, for me to assure you of the great interest which I take in the problems which you have met to consider here, for I have already had the advantage of discussing personally with some of you the important question of Mahomedan education; and, as many of you know, a good deal of my time and attention has been devoted to this matter since I landed in India nearly a year ago. It was therefore with peculiar satisfaction that I received your invitation to preside at the opening of this, the tenth Session of your Conference, as I feel that this invitation indicates that you regard me as in full sympathy with the objects you have in view. Any Government would be failing in its obvious duty if it neglected the educational advancement of one of its most important communities, such as yours is, and I can assure you that my Government, in which two out of my three Ministers are Mahomedans, certainly will not overlook its duties in this respect.

Personally I have been endeavouring to ascertain what the special problems are with which you are confronted, what special difficulties have retarded the progress of Mahomedan education in the past, and how these difficulties can best be surmounted and removed.

One of the first obstacles in the way of your educational advancement which strikes an outside observer, is so closely bound up with your social and religious practices and traditions, that I should not have ventured to refer to it at all unless the Chairman of your Reception Committee had himself alluded to it, and in what I have to say I shall follow his example. I refer to the backwardness of education among the girls of your community as compared with the boys. This, I recognise is a problem that can only be solved by Mahomedans themselves, and yet I feel that it is one which deserves consideration at your hands. I have seen reports which indicate that, in the last ten years, there has been a great change in this respect in Turkey; and, speaking in no critical spirit, but as one who sympathises with your aspirations, it appears to me that it must be more difficult for your people to make the rapid progress which we all desire to see if one half of your population is allowed to lag behind.

MAIN DIFFICULTY.

The second main difficulty which seems to me to face the Mahomedans of this Presidency is that of language. As you know, my Government has left it to the Mahomedans in each locality to decide for themselves, whether, in the Urdu schools, the boys shall be taught in Urdu, with the local vernacular as a second language, or whether they shall be taught in the local vernacular with Urdu as a second language. In these days of severe competition, our boys have to learn many things that their fathers were never troubled with in their school days, and have always felt that it must be a great handicap to a boy to have to learn two or three languages in addition to all these other subjects; but if on careful consideration you think that the present or some similar system is necessary, I should be grateful if this Conference would make a pronouncement on the question of language, which I can assure you will receive the most careful consideration from my Government.

I am in complete agreement with what has been said in the address which has just been read regarding the necessity of co-operation between your various various Anjumans and Societies in the interests of education. Like other growing communities, you must have differences of opinion amongst yourselves on many subjects, but I trust that these differences will not prevent you from coming together and helping each other in a direction in which you are practically all in agreement. I have been much struck by the wide differences which exist between the social and economic positions of the different strata of your community, and I think you will agree with me that, in order to advance, you must take all your people along with you. I have received more than one representation from the Mahomedans of the rural parts of this Presidency in which it has been stated that they are on the average very poor, and I believe that this correctly represents the state of many a Mahomedan villager at the present time. I fully recognise that something has been already done by the wealthier members of your community to help their poorer brethren to receive a sound education, but I do not believe that you have yet reached the limit of your powers in this direction. Government can, and does to a certain extent, provide them with the facilities of which they stand in need, but I would ask you to consider well whether, by co-operation and organisation, some scheme cannot be devised to assist the sons of the poorer classes among you to obtain the full benefit of a good education.

DIFFICULTIES IN SIND.

Looking at the problem as a whole, I think you will find that it is very different in the Presidency proper and in Sind. In Sind, outside the towns, about 80 per cent. of the population is Mahomedan, and there is not the same language difficulty there, because there is no demand for Urdu to be taught instead of Sindhi. Here in the Presidency you number about 8 per cent. of the population, and the language difficulty to which I have referred is acute. The more favourable circumstances of Sind are, however, largely discounted by the scattered nature of the villages, the density of the population being about one-third of what it is in the Presidency. Again, looking to the figures of school attendance, I find that the Mahomedans in the Presidency are more than twice as advanced in education as the Hindus of the Intermediate and Backward classes, while in Sind they are less advanced than the Intermediate classes of Hindus in the Deccan. Those of you who are familiar with conditions in Sind are aware of the efforts that have been made by Government to improve the educational position there, but there is still a very wide field to cover, and I believe that Government could be greatly assisted by an expression of your views on the lines of development best suited for Sind. Our policy, so far as it has gone, has not been without success, for in the last five years the number of boys attending the Mulla Schools has increased from eleven thousand to twenty-one thousand, and the number of girls from four thousand to nine thousand. The great difficulty with which we have been confronted in Sind has not been so much the opening of new schools as that of getting boys and girls to attend them, and this is one which can only be removed by the parents and the leaders of your community.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

I am inclined to agree with what has been said in the Chairman's address regarding the necessity for concentrating on primary and secondary education, and I am aware of the apprehensions which many of you entertain regarding the possible effect of the Primary Education Act. I must remind you, however, that the Local Boards Act was amended at the same time, so as to make the Local authorities more fully representative, and that these amendments were proposed by a Mahomedan Minister and received the support of the votes of the Mahomedan members of the Legislative Council. While I think it is right for you to consider very carefully the probable effects of the Primary Education Act, and to take suitable steps to adapt yourselves to the new conditions, I cannot suppose that the safeguards introduced under such auspices into the Local Boards Act are so inadequate as some of you would appear to think. In any case it is clear that the worst possible attitude to adopt towards any piece of fresh legislation is to condemn it without giving it a trial; no doubt amendments may in the future be necessary—for the best of laws require amendment from time to time—but you will obviously be in a much stronger position to propose suitable amendments if you discover defects in the Act by actual experiment than if you never try to work it at all. I can only hope that, when the Act is introduced, you will find that your fears have not been realised, and that the local authorities are as sympathetic towards your special needs and aspirations as Government always endeavoured to be.

I fear I have detained you rather long with these remarks, but the importance of the subject must be my excuse. I thank you all for the very warm welcome you have extended to me, and I have much pleasure in declaring the tenth Session of the Conference open.

VOTE OF THANKS TO H. E.

In proposing a vote of thanks to His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the President of the Bombay Legislative Council, said that it there was one subject on which there was complete unanimity of opinion, it was the progress of education. The evolutionary progress of the country depended on its rapid growth of education. Of the body politic did not advance as a whole, proper progress could not be made. In the circumstances it was a matter for congratulation that the Mahomedans (one of the backward classes) were organising such conferences for the uplift of the community and that Government were supporting their efforts wholeheartedly. That was very essential in the case of Mahomedans who, as a community, were backward in education and deficient in wealth. There was one matter which he would like to bring to the attention of His Excellency and that was the slow rate at which the machinery of Government moved. He hoped in the interests of the Conference and of the backward classes that Government machinery would be made to move a little quicker.

In thanking Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson remarked that he would like to see as much money as possible poured out for the development of education, but as they were aware this depended on the generosity of the members of the Legislative Council.

Sir Leslie Wilson then left amid cheers in which a huge crowd outside heartily joined.

The Hon. Mr. Dehlavi, Minister for Forests and Excise, then delivered the presidential address.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

In the course of his Presidential Address at the Bombay Provincial Mahomedan Educational Conference opened at Poona on Saturday, the Hon. Mr. Dehlavi said:—

"The upheaval which the world is undergoing at the present moment—and the Muslim world is shaken to no small extent in that respect all over the world, and particularly in India—makes it absolutely an indispensable and a religious duty on our part is to apply ourselves with all the efforts and means at our command, to settling our educational programme and accomplishing it, uninterrupted and undaunted by the dimensions of any difficulty. The question of Mahomedan education which in other words is the question of the education of the backward of the two great communities which form the huge population of this continent, is not only to be looked upon as a communal question, but as the question which is a part and parcel of the educational advance of our motherland. Backwardness in education in these days, when the personality of every individual, who is proud to call himself an Indian, must stand out as the fullest manifestation of the moral, material, political and religious advance only connotes not only an individual and a communal danger but an all-India danger which must be confronted by every Indian. It is, therefore, to-day not the question of individual education or a communal education but the education of the citizens of India, in which every Indian must join with. What is required in a few words is an honest communal co-operation. And there are ample opportunities to achieve that object now that education is a transferred subject in the control of the elected of the people."

Referring to Muslim education he said "I cannot separate political considerations from the considerations of our communal educational progress. I am not wrong in saying that we are within sight of our political emancipation, and we may any day be called upon to enter upon an era of Swaraj, which plainly put means so far as I can read the trend of politics, the partnership of the British, the Hindus and the Muslims chiefly. If we, as Muslims, either by our own efforts or aided by our Hindu brothren or Government, at least as far as it lies in their power to help us, are not educationally equipped, as fit partners in that Swaraj to enjoy our legitimate share and to stand secured in our vested interests in this country, would then also our sister community not, I ask, forgive us if we uttered the sacrilege that "woe be to that day when the Swaraj enters our country to our sure detriment and ruin."

"Brothren! Let me not be misunderstood. I am not a pessimist. Whatever course political events take one thing is certain that we shall not rest until we take our legitimate stand in the Indian polity. But let us not be vain-glorious. Let us not forget that we have to protect and maintain our individuality as an important community in the country which is our home. Ours is a great problem and education by our own efforts will solve it. Education alone will bring about our moral and material regeneration. Education alone will once again revive the noble spirit of toleration which Islam teaches us, and which our history tells us, was actually practiced in the daily life of the Muslims during the early glories of Islam. Toleration is the only key to unity and unity among all sister communities of India alone will bring about our political salvation.

As Muslims we began as a rising people and marched on with the flight of lightning, achieving a glorious record of a civilised and cultured nation. Our past glory has often been sung by impartial critics and need not be repeated. What really we should do to-day, is only to realise how great has been our fall in the field of letters. Cairo, Constantinople, Tehran and Delhi were seats of learning in our palmy days; and a strange irony of fate it is, indeed, that to-day we are in the unhappy and tragic predicament of investigating the causes of the poverty of our education and of finding out the ways and means to advance it. Japan awoke to that sense of duty and is it not surprising that Japan ranks to-day among the most civilised and advanced nations of the world in every possible sphere? The best road to success is to take a survey of our situation and begin with the pen, power and purse we can command and endeavour to achieve our educational salvation. I must therefore at once come to a few practical suggestions which I venture to make for your consideration.

THE IMMEDIATE NEED.

Although compared with other communities, we are classed and rightly, among the backward communities, it must be admitted that ever since we have realised that modern Western education also, embodied all that was Eastern, and given up our apathy and opposition to acquire it, we have made an advance which cannot be denied to us. Where we began with a sprinkling of students we have now thousands to count upon, where we had none in the field of higher education we can look to hundreds of them. But we must acknowledge that we are yet far from the goal, and indeed much behind the other communities. Our immediate need is, therefore, to join together, undaunted by the magnitude of our herculean task and overhaul and re-construct from the very foundation to the very top of our educational programme. We must provide for the infant, the primary field, the secondary institutions; and lastly provide for the higher education of our young men. We must lay solid foundations that our edifice may stand firm. In other words, from the nursery schools to the colleges we must so supply the needs of our boys and girls as to enable them to receive uninterrupted education which will befit them as true citizens of our country.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

"The consideration of Mahomedan education cannot be separated from its very vital element—the religious education. This is an old subject and has been considered by educational commissions, and individual educational experts and leaders; and as far as its substantial aims are concerned it is unfortunately shelved for good under the shelter and refuge of Government and Departmental neutrality in the matter.

It is argued that that is a matter which the parents should look after; but that is no reply to a demand for religious training, under the present system of education which leaves no opportunity to the parents or the child to attend to. The consequence is that youth really and truly remains for the rest of his life devoid of the foundation of all that is sound, noble and permanent in building his character which is after all the greatest part education has to play. All that the child is left to gather is a smattering of what is called a general moral training as best as he can.

Gentlemen! this is a subject by itself, huge in its dimensions as it is important in its significance, and I can only passingly refer to it and submit for your consideration."

I must, however, say that religious education does not consist merely in the parrot-like teaching of the Koran; it lies in the teaching of the true spirit and substance of Islam. But the question is how to achieve that end. To me there appear to be only three ways of doing it. We can either ask for the inclusion of a course of religious training in the curriculum of teaching, and if that is not possible, we should, as a community co-operate with the schools and so adjust the daily periods as to make room for a religious period at our own efforts; failing that too we can only resort to denominational and communal institutions of our own. But religious education we cannot afford to neglect.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Our second great need, in view of the rapid progress and the activities of the present times is a thorough national education which briefly put would mean that our boys must be taught to take a legitimate pride in our history, traditions and culture. And here Indians as a whole should combine to take great care that neither in individual denominational schools, nor in the State schools is any kind of instruction given which would prevent the growth amongst the various communities of India of the spirit of toleration and common citizenship. Every community should have that one common national goal in view and no distorted versions of history of any people in the schools of any community should be allowed to raise barriers in the way. A good deal of communal antipathy is fostered by the mere neglect of this important factor in education, and instances would not be wanting to show that attention is not paid towards this. Wherever it is found that the present text books are written with a disregard of this element, national effort should be made by Indians of all denominations to rid them of that baneful factor. Too much stress cannot be laid on the question of national education, and the Indian educationist should leave no stone unturned to supply this great need of the present and future India.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Further, in view of the new era, which has already dawned, and the future hopes and aspirations of our country, our need for every branch of education should be satisfied by throwing open all possible means for it. We must concentrate more upon technical, industrial and scientific education. This brings in the necessity of establishing of first rate institutions for the purpose.

We remember that through the efforts of our esteemed countryman, Mr. Kabraji, who was then the Collector of Bijapur, a scheme of giving the poor Mahomedans of that part a general religious, technical and industrial education was set on foot with the arrangement of a hostel. The scheme developed and crystallised and was approved of by the Government of Sir George Lloyd, and if I am correctly informed, the Government of India has sanctioned a recurring grant of Rs 20,000 in aid of the scheme; but the project has still remained in paper and it will be legitimate for this Conference to inquire "why."

Proceeding to another branch of education if we are really meant to take an independent and self-contained stand amongst the nations of the world, the Indian boys must be given every opportunity to become soldiers and sailors. That training cannot be neglected. And particularly we as Muslims and a martial race it is our birthright that we must be afforded opportunities to receive the highest military training. Special scholarships should be provided for our boys to receive military training both in India and England."

The speaker then passed on to hte special needs of the Mahomedans to enable them to make a substantial advance in education and emphasised on the need of every possible monetary aid that the State and the well-to-do members of the community could give to Muslim students such as foreign scholarships for education in Europe and America facilities for receiving professional education in all its branches, training schools, both male and female, to turn out a sufficient number of Mahomedan teachers at convenient centres of the Presidency, Urdu schools in all centres, and sufficient number of Mahomedan educational officers of all grades.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION ACT.

Continuing Mr. Dehlavi said: "There is one more subject to which I should allude and which I know is agitating the minds of the Mahomedans of this Presidency, and it refers to the Compulsory Education Act, under which the primary education is going to be free and compulsory and will be transferred to the local boards and municipalities. I have been a strong believer in compulsory education. I have advocated that in Sind and I do not think I have changed my mind in that respect. I am inclined to believe that that is one of the few methods of educating our boys. On that score, therefore, I am not prepared to find fault with the Compulsory Education Act. But the transference of that education to the local boards and municipalities is certainly, I admit, a matter of great concern to the Mahomedans, particularly when we know that Mahomedan representation on those Boards is, and will always be nominal and negligible. The Mahomedans will not only suffer under the same disadvantage and neglect as they do now under the municipalities with their non-Muslim majorities. To safeguard and promote their interests it is therefore absolutely necessary indeed to have some provision made for their adequate representation on the Boards, for special allotment of funds for their special needs, for a separate and distinct budget for their education, and for a separate staff to administer and control the Mahomedan schools. In this direction we have to turn to Government to come to our assistance and help us practically and effectively under the new state of circumstances which are shortly going to come into being."

The speaker next referred to the need of proper representation of Mahomedans in the Senate and the Syndicate and emphasised upon the importance of furthering the cause of female education.

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

Concluding his Presidential Speech Mr. Dehlavi said: "Gentlemen! although I will not go back on my appeal to Government aid and Hindu support, I must impress upon every Muslim brother here or outside this hall that no one can help us to the extent we can help ourselves. If our true Islamic spirit is to revive, it will be revived by our own efforts. Mistaken notions of our brute force, which are a mere delusion, will not carry us far. It will be our culture, our character and our organising capacity which will give us our rank once again amongst men. The moment has arrived when we must be inspired and infused with a spirit of self-sacrifice and mutual co-operation, and, above all, with the sincerity of heart and unanimity of purpose to be up and doing, and start the work of the educational regeneration of our community."

PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL.

QUESTION OF SALARY

WHY STATISTICS BILL WAS WITHDRAWN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 18.

The Council went through considerable technical business to-day after passing a Bill to determine the salary of the President as amended by Mr. Jayakar's motion. It is only in the latter part of the day the Council again warmed up over the matter of certain informal assurance given by Hon. Mr. Hidayatulla during the division on the Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act. In this session, during last few days, more battles between the Opposition and Government have been fought behind the scenes than on the floor of the House. The fate of the Bill to amend the Land Revenue Code was decided in a likewise manner. The Bill was withdrawn apparently to facilitate the business of the Council but the decision was taken only when Government found that the Swaraj Party, and Non-Brahmin Ministerialists had decided to reject the Bill.

ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Yesterday evening it was known that Government were determined to press to a division a Clause in the Bill to determine the salary of the elected President providing that he shall be a whole-time servant. The Non-Brahmin members and the Independents except Mr. Pahalajani had supported the proposal in the Select Committee and at a party meeting the Non-Brahmins had agreed to support the proposal. The Swarajists felt that the proposal if adopted would deter independent and busy men from being elected to the President's office. The Swarajists could not be sure of anything better than a narrow defeat.

In the meanwhile it suddenly occurred to certain shrewd members that if the proposal were adopted, it would prevent the re-election of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla. The Non-Brahmins seem to have been under a misapprehension that without the restrictive clause Swarajists might pitchfork a party-man into the office. It was soon found that all parties were unanimous that the President's office should not be made a party question but must go to the best man. It also soon transpired that people were willing to come forward to resign as to make room for Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla to enter the Council and be elected President. Sir Ibrahim has earned the respect and affection of all sections of non-official Asia in the House and once it was realised that the rejection of Mr. Jayakar's amendment would put the final ban on any possibility of Sir Ibrahim's re-election as President the non-official members of all parties rallied round Mr. Jayakar's amendment. It was soon transparent that Mr. Jayakar's amendment had an overwhelming majority behind it. The House was therefore warming up to an exciting division, but that was not to be. The Home Member most gracefully announced that though he had himself sponsored the original clause objected to by the Opposition in belief that it would embody in a Statute Convention followed in the case of the Speaker of the House of Commons he recognised it must be left to the House to decide whether it would embody the principle in Statute or cultivate it by Committee Convension and that officials would abstain from voting. That Mr. Jayakar's amendment was passed is an eloquent testimony to the universal esteem in which the President is held by all non-official members of the House.

STATISTICS BILL.

There is widespread belief in important circles that the Statistics Bill has very little to do with the settlement of trade disputes and that it is meant for the collection of valuable information about Indian industries to help further foreign exploitation. Apart from this fear there is much force in the argument that the Statistics Bill being closely related to the Trade Disputes Bill should be enacted by the Central Legislature or the scope of the Bill should be restricted to the collection of statistics for the promotion of the welfare of labour and settlement of labour disputes. Mr. Jayakar thought, however, that the revised Bill was solely restricted to the collection of statistics for the benefit of labour. Several informal conferences of interested parties have been going on during the whole week. Finally Mr. Bhopatkar, Secretary of the Swaraj Party, tabled a motion this afternoon for returning the Bill to the Sub-Committee to be modified on certain commonly accepted basis. What Government wanted was, however, enactment of the measure into law in this session. Finding the Opposition too strong, Government wisely withdrew the Bill from this session with the result that it cannot be taken up till next July. This has given great relief to Bombay industrialists who have been much exercised over this Bill.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

DISCUSSION ON PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

AMENDMENT TO BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 18.

The Bombay Legislative Council met to-day at 1 p.m. The visitors gallery was much better attended than any other day. After the interpellation hour the Council resumed the consideration of the Bill determining the salary of the President. The discussion on Mr. Jayakar's amendment to delete the clause providing the President shall be wholetimed was continued. Mr. K. F. Nariman raised a point order that under the Government of India Act the Council could only determine the salary of the President but in no way impose any extraneous conditions. The clause in the Bill was therefore *ultra vires*. The Home Member said Government intended to obtain legal opinion on it. The Advocate-General said in his opinion Mr. Nariman's interpretation put a narrow construction upon the rights of the Council. While the Council could not impose any condition pertaining to the duties and powers of the President it could lay down conditions relating to the salary. He thought the clause in the Bill relating to the whole time service of the President was in order.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar pointed out it was desirable that the President who would be a member of the Council elected by them should not be fettered by any undue conditions. Mr. G. B. Pradhan (Thana) supported. Mr. Nariman's view. Messrs. Harilal Desai, Husseinbhai Laliji and D B Adwani supported the amendment.

Mr. Joseph Baptista said in his view the Council was competent to lay down conditions pertaining to the salary of the President. He was in agreement with the Advocate-General.

In reply Mr. Nariman maintained his objection was valid and the clause was *ultra vires* as it restricted the rights of the members who might not be able to be wholetimed to stand for the President's office.

The President said that he did not want to give any ruling which will restrict the powers of the House. Mr. Nariman's point of order if upheld will take away from the House, the right to impose any relevant conditions attaching to the President's salary. It was for the Council to come to a decision on the merits of question and not be shut out from considering it.

Mr. G B Pradhan (Thana) supported the amendment.

The Home Member explained to the Council that the speaker of the House of Commons though an elected member does not take part in politics in obedience to the unwritten convention. His seat is always uncontested whenever he seeks re-election. There was no statutory restriction on the Speaker except that he should not accept office under the Crown. He, said the Home Member, was responsible for introduction of the objected clause in the Select Committee as he thought the convention governing the speaker of the House of Commons should also govern the President of the Bombay Council. It was, however, for the Council to determine whether principle governing the President should be embodied in statute or should be observed by convention. It was for the Council to decide the question and Government members would abstain from voting on this issue. The announcement was received with cheers.

Mr. D. N. Patil supported the amendment. Mr. P. D. Shinde opposed the amendment. Mr. Pohalajani, Dy. President supported the amendment. Mr. M. R. Jayakar replying the debate said he appreciated greatly the courtesy of the Home Member in leaving the question entirely to the vote of unofficial members. He also appreciated greatly the support extended to him by Leaders of all parties in the House as Mr. A. N. Surve. He wished the amendment to be carried unanimously or at least by an overwhelming majority of House. He would explain the position clearly. His party and himself were entirely in favour of promoting the convention that the President should be a non-partisan devoted to the interests of the Council. He believed it was a correct reading of the psychology of human nature that honourable members grew more on trust and confidence than under force of legal abdications. The Swaraj Party had no intention of putting forward and candidate for the President's office.

The amendment was carried by the unanimous non-official votes of the House, Government not voting.

AMENDING MUNICIPAL ACT.

The adulterations of Foods Bill received a general support of its broad principles from all sections of the house, criticisms being confined to particular provisions and the *modus operandi* provided by it. The Council passed the first reading and referred it to the Select Committee of fifteen members to report on it within two months. The Select Committee consists of Hon. Jadhav, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Hon. Rahimtulla, Messrs. D. N. Patil, Karki, Punjabhai Thakersey, Dadachanji, Fernandes, Dadubhai Desai, Dixit, Dandekar, Mehta, Kambli Khurd and Thomas. The Council next passed without much discussion the first, second and third readings of (1) the Bill to amend the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Act (2) Bill further to amend the Cattle Trespass Act and (3) Bill further to amend the Bombay Public Conveyances Act. Bills did not evoke much discussion as they mainly related to the administrative provisions not involving their main principles. The Hon. Hidayatulla moved the first reading of the Bill to amend the City of the Bombay Municipal Act.

Mr. Nariman moved an amendment for postponement of the consideration of the Bill to next session on the ground that it was not up to date. The Corporation had demanded the power of the appointment of the commissioner. The Bill did not provide for it. Hon. Hidayatulla Khan said the Corporation had taken a long time to come to a decision over this question. No formal amendments had been received for consideration. The Select Committee could consider any suggestions made to improve it. The President pointed out under standard orders as they now stood once the first reading was passed the Select Committee could not consider any amendments affecting the principles of the Bill. He cited an instance in the last session when in connection with the Dt. Municipalities Act amending Bill a Minister had raised this very objection. The Minister, however, did not wish to give any assurance that he would not raise technical objections during the second reading. The amendment was pressed to a division and lost by a good majority. While the voting was in progress the Hon. Hidayatullah, Mr. Baptista and other members were seen to be in a Conference. Later Mr. Baptista was seen to go up to the President and speak to him. Soon after the President calling members to order said when the division had been called members were bound to vote on the issue before the house. The President could not take note of any thing that took place outside the floor of the house. After the division result had been announced Mr. Baptista rose and said that after the division had been called he and other members were assured by the Hon. Hidayatulla that on the receipt of the Corporation amendment he would bring a Bill embodying them on which assurance he had voted against the motion. The President ruled that no notice could be taken of the proceedings out side the floor of house. However, in view of Mr. Baptista's statement he would give the Hon. Hidayatullah either to repeat his assurance officially on the floor of the House or to make any explanation he elected to do so. The Hon. Hidayatulla did not rise from his seat for some time. The President said he could only give the Minister an opportunity to either repeat the assurance or explain but he could not force him to speak. After this the Hon. Hidayatulla got up and said all that he had told Mr. Baptista was that when he had received the amendment of the Corporation after considering if it necessary he would bring a Bill embodying them. He said it was for Government to decide the question and he could not give a definite assurance. Mr. Baptista dissented from the Minister's version and said he had received a definite assurance. Messrs. H. M. Rahimtulla and Hussenbhai Laliji who are also Bombay Corporators were also understood to support Mr. Baptista's version. The President said that the Council could discuss the first reading of the Bill and do what it thought best. Further discussion was adjourned to Monday. Before the Council rose the Home Member announced that Government withdrew the Statistics Bill from the Session to facilitate the consideration of unofficial business as that Bill alone would require two days. The unofficial business will be taken up on Tuesday. The Council adjourned till Monday. The President is giving a party to-morrow to meet His Excellency.

INTERPELLATIONS.

RULES UNDER BOMBAY LOCAL BOARDS ACT.

Mr. N. R. Gunjal (Poona District): Will Government be pleased to state (a) whether the rules under section 133 of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923 have been finally passed by them?

(b) When the publication of the lists of voters for the taluka and district local boards of Poona may be expected?

(c) Whether the charges for the preparation of these lists are to be recovered from the local boards concerned?

(d) What is the probable date at which new taluka and district local boards are expected to be constituted under the new Act of 1923?

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Ghulam Hussain:—(a) Rules under clauses (b), (c), (d) and (g) of section 123 have been finally published. Rules under clause (a) so far as Northern and Central divisions are concerned and under clause (e) have been provisionally published. Rules under clauses (f) and (h) are under consideration.

(b) Under section 12 (2) of the Bombay Local Boards Act the publication of the lists of voters shall be made three months before the date is fixed for the election. The provisional date for the reconstitution of local boards in the Central Division is 1st December 1924.

(c) Yes.

(d) 1st December 1924.

DECCAN SARDARS.

Sardar G. N. Mujumdar (Deccan Sardars and Inamdars) (a) Will Government be pleased to state their policy with regard to enlistment of a person in the order of the Deccan Sardars?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state the names of persons from whom applications were received for enrolment in the list of the Deccan Sardars during the period from 1900 to 1923, with the result in each case?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state whether any and if so what qualifications are necessary for a successor to a deceased Sardar in order to be enlisted as a Sardar in the place of the deceased?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: (a) The body of Sardars in the Deccan has been maintained by Government on the principle that the influence in the rural districts of the more important landholders should be preserved and even enlarged. In accordance with this principle persons of high or ancient family and possessions or distinguished service and possessions, or great respectability combined with the holding of extensive landed property are from time to time created Sardars. The extent of the landed property which a Sardar in the Deccan must hold has not been defined, but Government generally do not confer the title on a person whose income is inadequate to enable him to maintain the dignity. The majority of the Sardars in the Deccan own extensive lands. The Deccan Sardarate is a local institution and the creations in it are generally restricted to residents of the Bombay Deccan who play an important part in the social and public life of the Deccan.

(b) Government do not consider that it would be desirable to supply the information asked for.

(c) The body of Deccan Sardars is divided into two group, viz., (1) privileged hereditary Sardars, and (2) those for rank and precedence.

Except in the case of hereditary Sardars, who are governed by the law of Succession, the same conditions as those in (a) will apply in the case of other Sardars.

DANDELI-POTOLI RAILWAY.

Mr. V. N. Jog (Dharwar District): (a) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the expenditure so far incurred on the Dandeli-Potoli Railway project:—

(i) in surveying and levelling the line,

(ii) in clearing the line by the removal of trees,

(iii) in excavations,

(iv) in purchasing material and rolling stock?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is true that the Dandeli-Potoli Railway project has now been abandoned?

(c) If so, what they propose to do with the rolling stock and what loss is expected by the sale of the material?

The Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehalvi:—(a) (i) Rs 1,727.

(ii) Rs. 2,102.

(iii) Rs. 17,500.

(iv) Track Rs. 85,800. Rolling stock Rs 65,600.

(b) Yes.

(c) The rolling stock will be sold. Already the locomotive has been sold with no loss to Government. It is possible that the track may be disposed of at very little or no loss. It is not possible to anticipate the loss or profit on rolling stock. The material was purchased at very favourable prices and the present quotations for similar rolling stock are higher than the purchase prices.

"DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The suggestion made by Mr. G. C. Kapadia in his letter appearing in your esteemed paper of yesterday's issue, deserves public attention. It would, however, be a mistake to think that the matter should stop there. Mr. Bhopatkar's Bill is very timid in so far as it endeavours to preserve the plague-spot of nomination intact. If he thinks that an increase in the number of elected members or election of a non-official either as a President or Vice-President could mend matters, he is quite mistaken. He avows that he is not for overhauling the whole Act, as he is afraid of Government opposition. Would it appear graceful to speak in that vein at this late hour in the day? I hope the theory of inexperience and inability would not be held out as justification. If the D. M. A. is to undergo proper reforming, the very principle of nomination should go for ever.

It is an open secret that most of the Taluka Municipalities are cleverly stage-managed by nominated ex-officio members, who keep pulling on from behind and Presidents and Vice-Presidents are more often than not tools in their hands. If local self-government has any meaning, it must at least afford full freedom to err and learn. I know of a Municipality which enjoys the right of having a non-official President and has a four-fifth elected majority and is more than half a century old and yet its progress might be said to be nil. Unless and until therefore such sinister and demoralising influences be removed off the workings of such public bodies, no high hopes could be reasonably expected of them, even though all the reforms by Mr. Bhopatkar's Bill were to be brought in existence. To tell you the truth, more than the "City Municipalities" as defined by its sponsor, such town Municipalities stand in greater need of the said inevitable reform. The first condition of any reform with regard to Municipalities would be to make at least Municipalities of long-standing wholly elective. Will papers take up this urgent question before the pending Bill is placed on the anvil?—Yours, etc.,

M. V. G.

Modasa, Oct. 17.

LALA LAJPAT RAI STILL SUFFERING.

MAHATMA ADVISES CHANGE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 18.

Lala Lajpat Rai still continues to be in the same condition as pviously reported. Cough is giving him trouble. He has received a letter from Mr. Gandhi advising him to resort to some sanatorium.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar has also expressed in a letter great concern for Lalaji's health.

LUCKNOW-CAWNPORE COMMUNICATION TO BE RESUMED.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, Oct. 18.

After receding steadily for a week the Ganges recorded another rise to-day It is expected that the communication between Cawnpore and Lucknow will soon be resumed by means of a floating bridge near Magarwara. Passengers from Cawnpore will have to alight on the side of the floating bridge and after crossing it board another train for Lucknow.

The construction of a strong bridge on the site of the present breach is contemplated, but that will take time.

RIFF MEDICAL MISSION.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The British Red Crescent Society has received an appeal for Medical help for the relief of the suffering among the non-combatant population in the Riff country caused by the War which has lasted in their midst for so many years with extreme severity. In this struggle the chief sufferers are women and children, who are wounded or maimed in the bombing operations carried on by the Spanish aeroplanes.

We consider it would be an act of humanity to send a medical mission to these unfortunate people. Besides helping the non-combatant population and the sick and wounded, it would be able to mitigate in some measure the hardships of the Spanish prisoners.

We regret, however, that the funds of the Society are not adequate for this purpose. The Committee, therefore, venture to appeal to the generosity of the public which in the relief of human suffering and distress makes no discrimination, for help to send out a properly equipped mission.

We feel confident that both the Spanish and French authorities would accord every facility to such a Mission of Mercy.

Contributions are requested to be sent (by wire if possible) to the Bankers of the Society—Messrs. Coutts & Co., 440, Strand, London W. C., marked for "Riff Medical Mission".—Yours, etc.,

AGA KHAN
AMEER ALI,
(President).

London.
18, Sloane Street,
S. W, 1.
October 2.

A WORD TO ALIGARH OLD BOYS.

We are asked to publish the following:—

Brothers,—In times gone by, there issued from the land so dear to every Aligarh boy, a magazine known as "Old Boy."

The object of this little magazine was to keep the alumni of the institution then known as the M. A. O. College, welded together in chains of love, striving for the welfare and prosperity of their Alma Mater and also to keep the old comrades (quite as dear as the blood brothers) informed of the doings and success in life of one another.

The arrival of each succeeding issue was awaited with eager expectation and the contents thereof devoured with a gusto and enthusiasm that could not have been equalled much less surpassed by the perusal of the dearest communication in the world.

The havoc and destruction wrought by the world war could not, however, keep its hands away even from this little magazine and the social fabric which it had succeeded in raising with so much labour and effort came down like a house of cards. The consequence was that friend deserted friend and brother lost sight of the brother and at the present moment we are face to face with a condition of things vividly reminiscent of the Days of Ignorance.

Signs are not wanting that the world wants to revert to pre-war condition of society and to forget the events of the last decade like a bad dream. The alumni of Aligarh have not remained immune from this trend of thought and several friends have expressed a similar desire in unequivocal terms.

The magazine as you know was run by Maulana Shaukat Ali in his usual thorough and charming style. For any one else, much less for my humble self, to hope to conduct it in anything like its former glorious style would be little short of impudence. The Maulana, as is but too patent, is engaged in a different kind of work and has no spare time to devote to this phase of social activity. He has, however, asked me to take up the "Old Boy" and do what little lies in my power to "keep the home fires burning" until the return of normal conditions.

I am fully aware of my own limitations and cannot hope to succeed even for a day without your whole-hearted and generous support. Before every thing else, the fact whether the desire for the "Old Boy" is fairly wide-spread or only confined to a small circle of brothers has got to be definitely ascertained. Next comes the question of finances. I am a poor man and unable to run the magazine at a loss. Owing to the enhanced cost of living the annual subscription shall have to be raised to Rs. 6 per annum and the fact whether a sufficiently large number of the Aligarh brothers will be forthcoming to subscribe to the magazine will be a matter of equally vital importance.

Where there is no desire to run "Old Boy" at a loss, there is also no wish to conduct it on a speculative basis or to make the magazine a source of extra income, and, therefore, any money saved at the end of the year will be presented to the Old Boys' Association to be devoted to such charitable purposes as the majority of the members of that Association may decide.

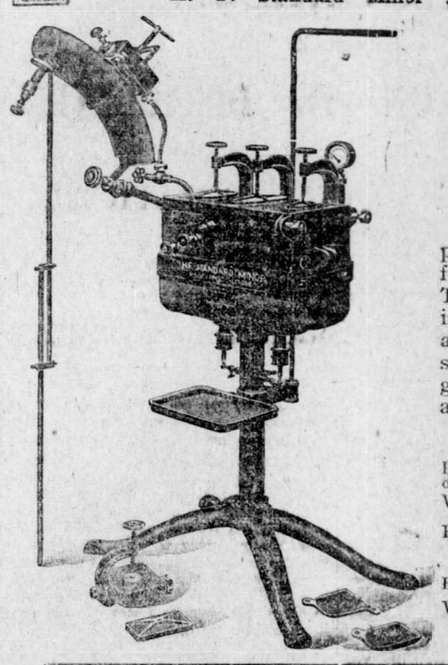
A reply to these queries will determine if "Old Boy" should, after a decade's enforced rest, see the light of day again or continue to remain buried in the limbo of oblivion, and I shall be waiting for that reply eagerly.

SAID MOHOMED KHAN,
Civil Lines,
Bhopal (State).

Oct. 14.

MINOR VULCANIZER

H. F. Standard Minor Plant.



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BOMBAY PROV-CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

NEW TRUSTEES FOR PROCTOR ROAD PROPERTY.

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Saturday evening, Mr. R. H. Gandhi, presiding.

The first business before the meeting was the passing of a resolution of condolence on the death of Mr. C. V. P. Shivam, who had rendered valuable services to the Committe and the country. The resolution was to be communicated to Mr. Shivam's family.

Mr. R. S. Padbidri said he had a discussion with the Proctor Road property-holders, namely Messrs. Mathuradas Tricamji, L. R. Tairsee, V L. Nappoo, and B. N. Motiwalla, who wanted to resign their office in view of the resolution passed by the B. P. C. C. some time ago. The holders said they should have absolute management of the property to do as they liked, without any control of the B. P. C. C.; that they should be at liberty to spend one lakh of rupees on major works; and that Rs. 50 000 be ear-marked as reserve fund, which could not be withdrawn by the B. P. C. C. Any balance remaining would be refunded to the Tilak S. Fund. If the B. P. C. C. did not agree to these terms the holders would resign. Mr. Padbidri said he had done his best to persuade these gentlemen to change their minds, but they had refused, and the only course now left to them was either to accept their resignations or to strike out the old resolution and appoint new members.

Mr. J. B. Patel said the resignations should be accepted, because the holders were of the opinion that the B P. C. C. should have no power over them. They even refused to let the B. P. C. C. have any office room in the building. Even the king was the servant of the people, and the office holders were certainly the servants of the B. P. C. C., a dramatic company which was occupying the ground floor of the building had suddenly gone away without paying the rent for three months and new persons had come and occupied the premises. He moved that the resignations should be accepted.

Mr. B. G. Kher seconded and said it was a most excellent proposition.

Mr. Padbidri then moved that the following gentlemen be appointed in their places: Messrs. J B Patel B G Kher, Baban Gokhalay and R N Bapasola.

The resolution was accepted.

A secretary was then appointed and he was empowered to collect rents, etc.

After some more business was transacted the Committee adjourned.

SCARCITY OF WATER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I crave the hospitality of your well-esteemed paper for publishing the following few lines in one of its columns:—

At present, notwithstanding the presence of the Nationalist members in the Municipality, the cry of the public about the scarcity of water is just the same as it was before. At the time of election, these members gave promises to redress the grievances of the people, but so far as regards the want of the water in certain thickly populated parts of the city especially Girgaum and Bhuleshwar they have done nothing to supply sufficient water to the public.

At Karelwadi, where I now reside with my four friends, water is coming only for two hours in the morning and one hour in the evening, but sometimes there is no water at all. Even the flush in the privy room is not regular. Now, Sir, think of our position in these days when the whole city is entrapped in the cruel jaws of malaria and man knoweth not when he will suffer from it. To prevent malaria and other diseases it is highly essential to keep the latrines clean so that there may be no excuse of mosquitoes, the originators of these obstinate diseases. From this I come to the conclusion that the Municipality is scantily supplying water. In places like Bhuleshwar and Girgaum there is always lack of water throughout the whole year whether there is good arin or not. In spite of the heavy rain last year, the same was our condition. Though the Municipality has increased the tax recently, yet it seems to be thoroughly negligent towards the wants of the public. Now in the coming winter season when the days are short, the difficulty, as to how to get the water, will be increased because there will be no time at the disposal of the people to fill their vessels.

I earntestly request the Councillors especially of Girgaum and Bhuleshwar Wards, to bring this matter into light by way of a resolution and try to redress the wrongs of the people and thus prove themselves loyal to their voters.—Yours, etc.,

CAWASJI N. DANDIWALLA.
Nalwalla Building,
3rd floor, 438, Karelwadi.
Bombay, Oct. 18.

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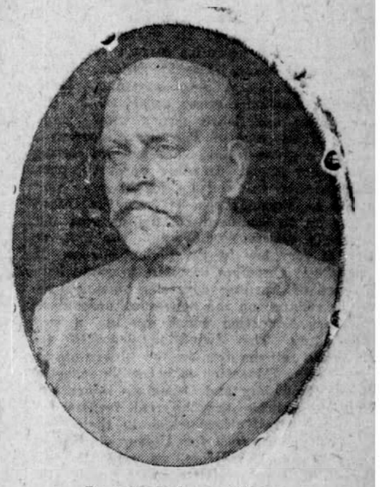
T M

The late Hon. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu



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THE CONFERENCE AND AFTER.

Maulana Mahamed Ali writes in "Young India":—

Recent deplorable happenings, all over the country, had indicated that there was either not a clear enough recognition of the rights of others, or at least not a sufficient respect for them. The realisation of this was most painful to those of us, who had hoped in 1921, that unity had at last come to this distracted and disunited land. False pride did not make us unwilling to face facts; and we set about profiting from our own disillusionment. Two friends of mine from Allahabad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Munzar Ali Sokhta, who were on intimate daily intercourse since their boyhood, had proved that Hindu-Muslim unity could be a reality. They told me that, in their view, a restatement of rights must be the first step, and that complete toleration, without the least reservation, must be the solid rock on which we must build up the superstructure of unity. This tallied with my own conclusions, and we discussed together at an informal meeting how best this plan could be executed.

In my opening speech at the Conference, I took particular pains to explain that although our first step must be the restatement of communal rights, in all their nakedness, we should fail altogether unless we took the next step, namely, a restatement of moral obligations, with regard to the exercise of these rights and the duty of every community, in a composite nation such as ours, to make as great a renunciation of its undoubted rights as possible without prejudice to the discharge of religious duties. I did not expect that a restatement of elementary rights would evoke such opposition as it did; but, having adopted the statement of the two friends I have mentioned as my own, and having placed it before the Conference so that it might form the basis of discussion, I persisted in the attempt to get these communal rights recognised.

How painful for me was the attempt to get the right of Mussalmans to kill cows recognised by orthodox Hindus can be realised only by those, who (like Mahatma Gandhi himself) know how deeply I feel the obligation under which he and his Hindu lieutenants had placed all Mussalmans by their advocacy of the Khilafat cause. All the Muslim members agreed that we must insist on the recognition of this right, if only to make possible the success of our efforts for the gradual renunciation of this right by millions of our poorer co-religionists. But I doubt if the orthodox section of our Hindu fellow-countrymen would have put on record this recognition of this great right, if I had not added to the resolution an appeal by the Muslim members of the Conference to their fellow-Muslims to reduce cow-killing with a view to its total stoppage.

I have been charged with a great indiscretion in making such an appeal without consulting other Muslim members, but in view of the happy result of that "indiscretion", I am not sorry for it, and I have already apologised to those whom I had quite unintentionally neglected. I recognise, with Lala Lajpatrai, that total stoppage of cow-killing is hardly possible for a long time to come; but we must do our best to reduce cow-killing; and as my personal contribution I presented to Mahatma Gandhi, when he broke his fast, a cow, which I purchased from a butcher, so that he might send it to a *panjrapole*. I do not share the Hindus' reverence for the cow; but so long as my Hindu brethren revere a cow, I shall not only take no part in killing it, but also do all I can to save it.

The discussion about the cow, which resulted both in the recognition of a right, and also in a statement regarding the manner in which that right should be exercised, provided the Conference with a precedent for dealing with the minor question of music before mosques, either along with processions, or at the time of Hindu worship; and it did not take us long to settle it. I wish that the protagonists on either side had been less exacting in their demands, and more generous in conceding a point to those with whom they were peacefully contending. That would have saved much time and not a little temper. But the final result was, on the whole, very satisfactory, and I shall not be the kill-joy to criticise too meticulously the process by which we arrived at it. The real test will be the manner in which the extremists on both sides act after returning home and

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NOTES FROM "YOUNG INDIA."

SPINNING FRANCHISE.

Mahatma Gandhi writes:—

"Spinning as a voluntary sacrifice is all right, but as a qualification for franchise it is galling." This is the substance of the objection that I hear against my proposal. I must confess I am surprised at the objection, for it is offered not because it is spinning that matters, but because with the critics it is the restriction, the obligation that matters. But why? If a monetary qualification, that is, restriction, may be imposed, why not a working qualification? It is more honourable to pay than to labour? Is it galling in a temperance association to require every member to be a teetotaller? Is it galling in a naval association to require every member to possess certain naval qualifications? Is it galling, say, in France where military skill is considered a necessity of national existence, to require every member to practise the use of arms? If it is not galling to have the requisite test in any of these cases, why should it be galling in an Indian National Assembly to have spinning and the wearing of khaddar, which is a national necessity, to be the qualification for the franchise, or which is the same thing, the test of membership? Is it not the easiest and readiest method of popularising it and bringing it home to the people? Of course, my argument is addressed only to those who regard it as absolutely necessary that India should be self-contained in so far as her clothing is concerned, and that, principally, through the spinning-wheel and the hand-loom.

ALLAHABAD AND JUBBULPUR.

My fast and the Unity Conference notwithstanding, riots have taken place in Allahabad and Jubbulpur. No one expected that all riots will end as if by magic because of the Conference or the fast. But I do expect that the Press will write of such riots with restraint and without bias. I do hope, too, that the leaders of both the communities and belonging to all parties will co-operate to find out the causes and deal with them and issue to the public a correct version.

GURUKUL KANGRI.

The floods have worked havoc everywhere this year. The Gurukul, that monument of Swami Shraddhanandji's patient and self-sacrificing effort, has not escaped the ravages of the Gangetic flood. My deepest sympathy goes out to him, to the managers of the great institution, and the students. I hope the appeal for funds will meet with a quick response.

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the precept and example into which they translate the Conference resolutions:

"My hope is large in Time,
And that which shapes it to some perfect end."

The resolutions of the Unity Conference do not constitute a document, which a patriotic Indian can place before a foreigner with any conscious pride. If cow-killing and noisy processions are our "horizon's utter sum", then our Congresses are a mere mockery.

"Let us ring down—the farce is nothing worth." Nevertheless, if the Unity Conference has settled once for all even such petty points as these, it must be regarded as a success. Let us not forget, however, that it has yet to accomplish something far greater. Cow-killing and music before mosques were only symptoms of a national disease, not the disease itself. The disease itself is personal and communal selfishness. It is not the ignorant masses that are the worst victims of this disease, but the little educated who hanker after Government and municipal posts. It is petty exploitation that must cease, if India is to be truly re-united. The Punjab, which is the worst affected area in all India to-day, is not so much the land of five rivers as the land of five jobs. The whole quarrel is whether Hindus are to get three jobs out of the five, or the Mussalmans. Among the major provinces, the Mussalman is in a minority everywhere except in Bengal and the Punjab. In Bengal, the Mussalman is still altogether backward, in spite of the stimulus given by the Partition. Deshbandhu Das has done the wisest thing by giving him a helping hand. In the Punjab, the Hindu is in a smaller minority than in Bengal and the Mussalman is not so backward. There is no Deshbandhu Das there, but only a Fazl Husain.

Mahatma Gandhi knew what was wrong with the Punjab, and among the resolutions he had framed for my guidance he had included one for the appointment of a commission to invite representative opinion about the rights of minorities and the publication of its report by the middle of December. It was a very unwise step for the Conference to reject this while I was absent, but I feel sure that the moment Mahatma Gandhi is able to go about, he will take steps to remedy this.

By that time, I trust that a better atmosphere will have been created; and in that atmosphere, the educated classes, who are mainly responsible for exciting the masses, will be better able to discuss those other urgent issues in which they are far more interested than in cow-killing and musical processions. Exploitation does not make it possible, to have free competition. But even if free competition were to-day possible, India does not so much require this Manchester doctrine as the Hindu joint family system, in which the strong support the weak. For it is the fraternal spirit we need; and it is this fraternal spirit, which consorts with our national genius. Our unity will be a unity of federation:

"Not like to like, but like in difference
Self-reverent each, and reverencing each;
Distinct in individualities,
But like each other, even as those who love."

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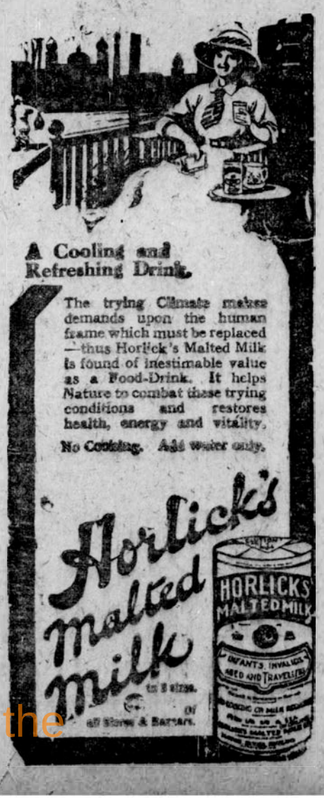
YOUTH WEEK.

A representative meeting convened by the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society for the organisation of a Youth Week early in December next was held on Thursday evening at the Lodge premises, Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road. The president of the Lodge welcomed the various representatives, and appealed to them to work unitedly and harmoniously to make the Youth Week, a unique success. Miss Temhina H. Nariman, B.A. (Young Women's Ambulance Union) proposed and Mr. Sorab J. S. Jahina (Young Men's Parsi Association) seconded that an Executive Committee consisting of two representatives of each Association which have joined the organisation of the Bombay Youth Week, be formed with power to co-opt institutions which have so far not been able to join to take all necessary steps for the organisation of a Youth Week early in the month of December 1924. After a good deal of discussion, the meeting recommended the following items, amongst others, for the consideration of the Executive Committee: (1) Monster procession and a big public meeting. (2) Speeches by elders and youths. (3) Indoor and outdoor sports tournaments. (4) Visits to nursing homes, beggar asylums, etc. (5) Exhibition of paintings, arts and crafts. (6) Scout and girls' guide. (7) Variety entertainments. (8) Printing of leaflets of biographies and aphorisms of great persons. (9) Essay writing competitions. (10) Socials. A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held on Tuesday the 21st instant at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Lodge premises Servants of India Society to draw up a final programme of work. Institutions which have so far not joined the organisation and which desire to do so are requested to send two of their representatives to this meeting.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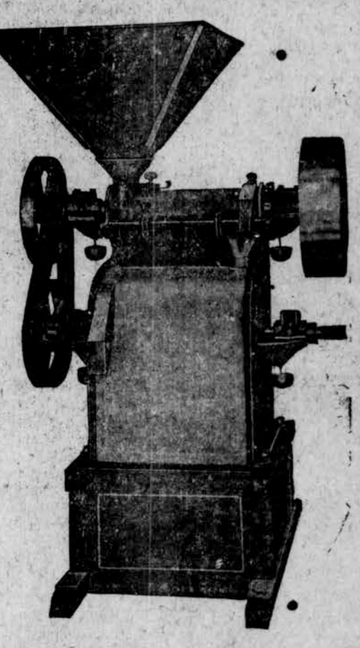

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